

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th September 1913.

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Nil.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihāsik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Arohana" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
11	"Aryyabarta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
12	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	200
13	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,500
14	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	500
15	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
16	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	5,000
17	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	500
18	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 53 years.	500
19	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
20	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	9,800
21	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	700
22	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	150
23	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	900
24	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	500
25	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Saimeshan Adhikary, Hindu, Rajbansi; age 40 years.	1,500
26	"Banga Janani" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 38 years.	15,000
27	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	480
28	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta...	Do.	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	453
29	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years...	800
30	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura ...	Weekly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	625
31	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	19,000
32	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	550
33	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	12,000
34	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	800
35	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Pran Krishna Pyne	600
36	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Srimati Saraju Sala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	250
37	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Rai Sahab Giris Chandra Bagchi	1,000
38	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	300
39	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	960
40	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu Brahmin; age 39 years.	325
41	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	1,500
42	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
43	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
44	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	
45	"Brahman" (P) ...	Bagirhat ...	Monthly		

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
46	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
47	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	625
48	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur, and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	300
49	"Bratya" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Do.	Raicharan Sadder Hindu Bratya Kshatriya, Poda ; age 36 years.	About 500
50	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha ; age 31 years.	1,000
51	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu ...	.....
52	"Byabasayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Haripada Banerji ...	...
53	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
54	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
55	"Chhatra Sakha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	.....	500
56	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	400
57	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Hirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
58	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Parash Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
59	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	300
60	"Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukerji ...	1,000
61	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; 42 years.	2,000
62	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	750
63	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
64	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
65	"Dharma O Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,300
66	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
67	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	2,000
68	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha ; age 36 years.	300
69	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin ; age 56 years.	1,500
70	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 76 years.	300
71	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	600
72	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste ; age 28 years.	1,000
73	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Azarwallah ...	400
74	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
75	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 61.	500
76	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30.	500
77	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	280
78	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	900
79	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarker, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	290
80	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
81	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	28,000
82	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
83	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Petra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Das, Christian ; age 43 years.	450
84	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000
85	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	.....
86	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musul- man ; age about 33 years.	700
87	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 56 years.	700
88	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
89	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brah- min ; age 38 years.	1,400
90	"Jannabbumi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
91	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
92	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 33 years.	500
93	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,000
94	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
95	"Kajer Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
96	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Shashikanta Bhattacharya, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
97	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
98	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banemali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years.	500
99	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
100	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	750
101	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
102	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
103	"Krishak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt ...	1,000
104	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600
105	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kuudu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
106	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 48 years.	400
107	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 68 years.	200
108	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,000
109	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	300
110	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do.	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	350
111	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,100
112	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
113	"Manbhum" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	About 500
114	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
115	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	500
116	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	6,300
117	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	About 1,400
118	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
119	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) ...	Saidabad ...	Weekly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	206
120	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur ...	Monthly	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	600
121	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	150
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 81 years.	500
123	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	100
124	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly	Pancheowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	2,300
126	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	200 to 300
127	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	1,000 to 1,500
128	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	500
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	290
130	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	650
131	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	About 500
132	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.		500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, cast and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
134	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
135	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
136	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das ...	500
137	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
138	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly	Rev. G. O. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
139	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Kurna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
140	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
141	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
142	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
143	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
144	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645
145	"Pratiker" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506
146	"Prativa" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly ...	750
147	"Prabasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ashutosh Mukharji ...	500
148	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
149	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A. ...	300
150	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
151	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
152	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
153	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
154	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Rangpur ...	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
155	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly		200
156	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 33 years.	200
157	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
158	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
159	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500
160	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu Brahmin; age 38 years.	1,000
161	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
162	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
163	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy ...	700
164	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	300
165	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das ...	300
166	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
167	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
168	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 46 years.	300
169	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
170	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
171	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
172	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		400
173	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	400
174	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	400
175	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
176	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo, age 43 years.	400
177	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey, age 56 years	200
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,200
179	"Sourava" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	200
180	"Siksha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	125
181	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	1,000
182	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury, age 35 years.	1,500
183	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	500
184	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	800
185	"Suchamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	250
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	750
187	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	1,700
188	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,300
189	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,300

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
300	190	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakerganj	Weekly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
500	191	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sm. Kumudini Mitra	200
800	192	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
500	193	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B. A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
800	194	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
500	195	"Suravi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nagendra Nath Shee, M. A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
1,400	196	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M. B.	4,500
650	197	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajkrisno Paul and others	350
750	198	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Tarapada Chatterji, age 28 years	250
200	199	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular	Lalit Mohan Das, M. A., and others	500
500	200	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Bijay Nath Majumdar	300
1,000	201	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do.	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Tagore	1,350
645	202	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika"	Do.	Do.	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Tel; age 38 years.	1,350
506	203	"Teli Bandhav" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	900 to 2,000
750	204	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	450
500	205	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti	150
5,000	206	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	1,500
300	207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Swami Saradananda	3,000 to 10,000
250	208	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Narayan Krishna Goswami	250
200	209	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	100
400	210	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M. A., and others	500
500	211	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar	900
300	212	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B. A.	750
200	213	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath	300
1,500	214	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick	600
1,800	215	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Grija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	700
500	216	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	1,000
1,000	217	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	100
400	218	"Vandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Monthly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	100
700	219	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	.....
450	220	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Hara Govinda Siromani	.....
700	221	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu Brahmin.	300
300	222	"Vikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	G. C. Basu	600
450	223	"Vasanti" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
300	224	<i>English-Bengali.</i>			Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
6,000	225	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
400	226	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	.....
200	227	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	600
.....	228	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar	300
.....	229	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
400	230	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Revd. J. Watt, M. A.	1,200
200	231	"Loyal Citizens" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
1,300	232	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	E. G. Phillips	400
.....	233	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	.....	.....
200	234	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do.	Sadananda Sukul	600
125	235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
1,000	236	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	.....	.....
1,500	237	<i>Garo.</i>				
500	238	"Achikni Ripeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly		
800	239	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.		
250		<i>Hindi.</i>				
750	240	"Barabazar Gazette" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly		
1,700	241	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Do.	Do.		
1,300						

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
240	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Pandit Ramananda Dobes, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
241	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
242	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
243	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
244	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly.	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	580
245	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
246	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
247	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	E. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya	500
248	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
249	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
250	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
251	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
252	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
253	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L.	500
254	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	S. T. Jones	500
255	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
256	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Das	500
<i>Bengali Sanskrit.</i>					
257	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Monthly	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
258	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
259	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
260	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan	700
261	"Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Ayed, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
262	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasilul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st July 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi"	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	...	...
2	"Prantavasi" ...	Netrokona ...	Do. ...	...	...
3	"Mondar Mala" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Umes Chandra Vidyaratna ...	...
4	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...

Abstracts of the publications of the American Association of Economic Geologists, 1911-1912, as published in the Bulletin of the American Association of Economic Geologists, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1913.

Name of publication	Volume	Number	Date published	Author
Transactions of the American Association of Economic Geologists	1	1	1911	Various
Transactions of the American Association of Economic Geologists	1	2	1911	Various
Transactions of the American Association of Economic Geologists	1	3	1911	Various
Transactions of the American Association of Economic Geologists	1	4	1911	Various
Transactions of the American Association of Economic Geologists	1	5	1911	Various

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st September remarks that from a commercial standpoint the proposed Trans-Persian Railway will be advantageous to Persia, but the political character of the railway will to a great extent outweigh all these advantages. The Russians have kept in view the advancement and strengthening of their position in North Persia. With a view to this, as announced in the recent telegrams, they have made certain proposals regarding the share which Russia, France and England will have in the railway. But, as announced in the *Times*, those proposals have not met with the approval of Britain. The interest of Great Britain in the south of Persia is very great, and she cannot approve of any such proposals as are likely to be politically prejudicial to her interests. England must enjoy the same privileges in North Persia as Russia.

It goes on to say that from the telegrams it cannot be surmised that Persia will be allowed to have any control of the railway. In view of this the paper suggests the following points for consideration :—

- (i) that one part of the railway line must belong to Persia ;
- (ii) that the measurement of the railway line must not remain in the hands of England and Russia, but should be entrusted to Persia, which should also have the power to allot the shares ;
- (iii) that Persia should be given complete control of the railway line from north to south, and that no other Power should have any part in its control ;
- (iv) that Persia should not be responsible for the liabilities of the Company ;
- (v) that the head-quarters of this Railway Company must be at Teheran or, in the alternative, it may be located at Paris, but in London or St. Petersburg never ;
- (vi) that one-third of the Board of Directors of the Company must be Persians ;
- (vii) that for the proper working of the line the management must be left in the hands of England, France and Russia, that is to say, they shall elect their representatives on the Board.

2. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st September publishes a letter from Kerman wherein it is complained that Baluchis are continuously ravaging the province. The paper urges that a strong force should be sent to punish these offenders. It demands that the Persian Government must publicly declare its intention regarding this affair. It should not allow the continued molestation of the inhabitants.

3. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 1st September remarks that it is now over sixty years that the controversy regarding the Turko-Persian frontier has been going on. The Turks whenever they found an opportunity renewed the question. Towards the end of Muzaffer-ud-din Shah's reign, when the Turks became aware of the weakness of Persian Power, they at once annexed a portion of the Persian territory by force of arms. This not only became a great cause of embarrassment for Persia but also involved Turkey to a great extent. After the dispute had lasted for a time, both parties to the dispute appointed the representatives of England and Russia to settle the matter. Thereupon these representatives proceeded to settle the dispute and sent in their recommendations to the Powers. The well-wishers of Islam, however, tried their level best to get the disputes settled amicably. But Turkey not agreeing, to her utter disgrace, the disputed territory in North Persia went into the possession of Russia. In their reports Messrs. Isvolsky and Sozonoff said that they could not tolerate Turkey taking possession of that part of the Persian frontier which had come under the Russian sway.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

The Trans-Persian Railway.

Need of sending a Persian Force
for punishing Baluchis.

The Turko-Persian Frontier
controversy.

It then goes on to say that a joint Persian and Turkish Commission met at Constantinople to settle the dispute. But the Commission did not do much. During the Balkan War, the Turks withdrew their forces from the frontier and left the Persians in possession of that part of the territory. But even this did not settle matters. There was a bone of contention left which may at any time take tangible shape and cause fresh disputes. England when it entered into an agreement with Turkey regarding the Persian Gulf took upon herself the task of settling the frontier question in the south of Persia.

In the last week there was a skirmish between the Ikraads and Russian Cossacks on the Persian frontier and three companies of Ikraads after killing one Russian officer fled into the Turkish territory. The settlement of the Turkish frontier question has therefore become imperative. It then refers to the English Parliamentary Blue-book wherein it is noted that in view of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops there is no justification whatsoever for keeping Russian troops any longer in Persia. It hopes that Sir Edward Grey will no longer support Russia after this clear statement.

It concludes by saying that it is necessary that the long standing disputes between Persia and Turkey should be settled, for co-operation and good understanding between the two Moslem Powers is very much necessary in these days.

DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

4. The *Daily Urdu Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September says that the policy of Great Britain in regard to Britain and Adrianople.

Adrianople is directed towards preventing Russia from gaining any advantage or predominance in that quarter. England does not want the total extinction of Turkish Power in the Near East, because that is likely to endanger British interests. Her present attitude towards Turkey is actuated neither by any love for Turkey nor indifference to the Moslem feeling in India, but merely by self-interest.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th September remarks

The diplomatic show in the Balkans. that any one who has watched the course of events in the Balkans cannot but be struck with wonder at the changing diplomatic situation in those regions. The small Balkan States made the European Powers nod at their beck and call. The Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the great Powers remained in the dark regarding the inner working of the whole affair. Nobody could do anything in solving the problems. It even brought the great Powers on the brink of war on several occasions. But in spite of all this the Balkan States did what they themselves were capable of doing.

DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 7th, 1913.

6. The *Daily Urdu Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th September

The present situation in the Balkans. reviews the present situation in the Balkans, and remarks that it appears that the European Powers will not take more than a spectatorial interest in the affairs in the Balkans, specially those connected with Adrianople.

It is of opinion that if Bulgaria and Turkey combine then Turkey will certainly attack Salonika. The Greeks are apprehensive of this, and this has created anxieties among them.

HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 7th, 1913.

7. The *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th September appeals to Indian

Turkish Treasury Bonds.

Moslems to buy freely the Turkish Treasury Bonds which will soon be offered for sale in India. Turkey must have money in plenty if her very existence as a State is not to be jeopardised, and yet if she seeks to raise loans from European States conditions will be imposed on her in return which will reduce her to a state of political servitude and cripple her industrially. The alternative is for Moslems all the world over, and Moslems in India specially, to freely subscribe the necessary loans. It is a religious duty for them and let the ministers of the faith urge upon their congregations the necessity of discharging this duty.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

8. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th September, in reviewing the recent events in China, discovers many points of resemblance in the careers of Dr. Sun

Yat Sen and Garibaldi. It is optimistic regarding the future of China.

It goes on to say that Europe is viewing with anxiety the awakening of the yellow races. China's awakening will give an anxious time of it to England and Russia in regard to the protection of India and Siberia.

9. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th September quotes from the *Daily Mail* a description of the bravery of the Somaliland dervishes who were engaged against a detachment of British soldiers. The *Daily Mail* correspondent is reported to have remarked that had the ammunition of the dervishes not run short it would have been a very trying thing for the British soldiers who after hours of fighting had not been able to check the advance of their opponents. The paper regrets that such a slur has been cast upon the British soldiery.

It goes on to say that when Britain has acknowledged the independence of the Somaliland Mullah there is no necessity for keeping a British force there. It is right that British political influence should be maintained on the coasts; but there is no justification whatsoever for the annexation of the whole of the interior along with the coast line. Two courses are open to Britain; either she must withdraw herself completely from Somaliland and cease interfering in its administration, or keep a large army for maintaining her prestige. The first alternative will commend itself to the present ministry in England. But if from other political reasons it is necessary that this desert should also come under the sway of England, then the paper suggests that under the command of experienced Generals the following gentlemen may also be appointed military officers, viz., Mr. Tyler, the Magistrate of Cawnpore, Mr. Marr, the District Superintendent of Police, and Major Beadon. For keeping administrative prestige they will make *par excellence* the best officers. Mr. Tyler over and above his being a member of the Indian Civil Service inclines to be also a good deal martial in spirit.

DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

10. A correspondent of the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 1st August complains of the oppressions which one Adiluddi and his followers are alleged to be committing in the village of Kagdi. These men are being prosecuted under section 110 of the Indian Penal Code, but still they have destroyed some paddy belonging to one Abdul Shaikh and assaulted him when he tried to prevent them from doing so. These rowdies should not have been admitted to bail for they have terrorised the local people so much that they do not even dare give evidence against them. The writer asks the authorities to protect the villagers against these men.

SANJAY,
Aug. 1st, 1913.

11. A correspondent of the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 30th August complains of the depredations committed by wild animals, such as wild boars, etc., and snakes, in the villages of Kulya, Gunakaykati, Madarbaria, Bankinagar, Bahadurpur, Agardari, Kachua, Mahajanpur, Dadpur and Aital in the Khulna district. The writer considers it a great pity that the Government should remain indifferent to the matter although its attention has been drawn to it. And unless the jungles in these places are cleared out without delay, the writer is afraid that the people of those villages will become an easy prey to wild animals.

KHULNAVASI,
Aug. 30th, 1913.

12. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 31st August earnestly appeals to the police authorities of Dacca to stop the obscenities indulged in in connexion with the local *Janmashtami* procession. It is in vain to look to the people themselves to correct abuses of this nature. It is a shame that such things should be permitted in regard to a procession of which the Governor himself is often an interested spectator.

DACCA PRAKAS,
Aug. 31st, 1913.

13. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September referring to the judgment in the Ayodhya cow-killing riot case requests the kind-hearted Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces to enquire whether there was any cow-killing in Ayodhya previous to last year. This, in the opinion of the

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

paper, will exonerate the rioters of much of the blame which attaches to them for creating the riot. There was sufficient provocation for their doing so.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 3rd, 1913.

14. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September in referring to the judgment of the Calcutta High Court

The working of the Press Act. in the case of the Editor of the *Comrade* versus Government remarks that it is a matter for regret that High Courts are unable to grant any relief against the workings of the Indian Press Act. The Government by passing this Act has destroyed the independence of the press entirely. Nobody is safe from its workings. Any book may be proscribed at any moment without rhyme or reason. What little one is permitted to write depends entirely on the kindness of the authorities. It is a matter very much to be regretted that such a law should have been passed by the justice-worshipping British people, especially under a liberal administration. But after all, the Act will not be so much prejudicial to the interests of the progressive Indians as to the British, as it is likely to cast a blot on their fair name.

It concludes by observing that the Act should be amended requiring the authorities to state their reasons in public while setting the law in motion.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Sept. 8th, 1913.

15. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th September says that

The working of the Press Act during the unusual excitement caused among Moslems by the Cawnpore riots, some of the Punjab newspapers continuously wrote inflammatory articles which were bound to excite the Moslem public to do something altogether prejudicial to themselves. But what one wondered at all the time was that no securities under the Press Act were demanded from these papers while others were made to deposit such securities for having written the most trite things.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

16. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th September gives a

The Aryya Samaj of Naini Tal and Musalmans.

summary of the petition which the Assistant Secretary of the Aryya Samaj of Naini Tal has submitted to the Commissioner of the Kumaun Division against an order of the Deputy Commissioner prohibiting the members of the Samaj from holding their prayers and *bhajans* in the evening because of the exception taken to their doing so by one Niyazuddin Ahmad who has a shop opposite the Samaj building and who performs his *namaz* there with some other Musalmans. It is a pity, observes the paper, that the Commissioner did not consult the members of the Aryya Samaj before prohibiting them from holding their prayers. The Hindu and the Musalman are both subjects of the impartial British Raj, and the paper hopes that the unjust order against the Aryya Samaj will be rescinded, for it is never proper to favour one particular community at the cost of another.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

17. Anent the above, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September

Ibid.

remarks that in his petition the Assistant Secretary to the Samaj has shown that the reply which Government gave to the Hon'ble Babu Brijnandan Prasad's question on the subject in the United Provinces Legislative Council was not wholly correct, that the Deputy Commissioner had granted the shop-keeper's prayer without heeding the grounds urged by the Samajists for its rejection, and that the shop was established long after the establishment of the Aryya Samaj at the place. It is hoped that the Commissioner will do justice to both the parties in the matter. If it is necessary that Musalmans should perform their religious rites without disturbance, it is equally necessary that no other community should be prevented from performing their religious rites.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September writes:—

Assault on a tea-garden Manager.

Apparently the tea-gardens of Assam are becoming centres of discontent and unrest. Reports of assault and trouble in one or other of them are now-a-days quite frequent. For example, on the 31st August last news was received that coolies and Bengali employes in the Dewandi tea-garden in Habiganj in Sylhet had in a body assaulted the European Manager of the garden. It is not possible that a European should be thus violently used by Indian labourers without very strong reasons. In such cases, ordinarily,

some act of wrong-doing on the part of the Manager or Assistant Manager is found to afford the necessary provocation. Let the police make an impartial inquiry into this case and punish the really guilty parties.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September says that this year at Chinsura the police interfered with the holding of *gajan* in honour of Shandeshwar Shiva and with the worship of the Goddess Rakshakali. The affair relating to the *visarjana* of Rakshakali went even to the law court where three boys sent up by the District Superintendent of Police for trial were found not guilty and acquitted. Many respectable people of the locality have petitioned the Government for redress in the matter. Last week the matter formed the subject of an interpellation in Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerji. The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming replied that the matter was under the consideration of the Government. Government ought to take steps to prevent interference by the police with Hindu religious rites and festivals. In the *charak* festival piercing of flesh only is prohibited by law and not *gajan*. The resolution dated the 15th March 1865 distinctly says that no interference will be made with any part of the *charak* festival except piercing of flesh. An enquiry should be made into the police interference with *gajan* at Chinsura this year.

20. Considering the frequency of dacoities all over Eastern Bengal the *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 9th September suggests that persons with a minimum annual income of ten thousand rupees should be allowed to keep guns. The paper supports the representation made in this connection to the Government by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and says that a more liberal granting of gun-licenses would be much better than increasing the police forces on the lines proposed by Mr. Montagu, for that would make a heavy drain on the public purse.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

21. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September in an article under the heading "Ayodhya Riots" remarks that the people of Oudh in spite of their being under the same Lieutenant-Governor do not enjoy the blessing of having their cases heard by the learned Judges of the Allahabad High Court. The highest court of appeal for Oudh is that of the Judicial Commissioner, which court ranks below that of a Chief Court. There is not much scope for justice being done in these courts, and there is consequently much jobbery and miscarriage of justice.

It contrasts this with the state of things obtaining in Assam, which, in spite of its having a Judicial Commissioner, has the right to appeal to the "unblemished justice" of the Calcutta High Court.

22. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 2nd September gives a long history of the dispute between the Munsifs of Jamalpore and the local bar. The dispute is said to have originated in the habit of the Munsifs to hold their courts from 3 or 4 P.M. and to have been aggravated by the demolition of a hut raised by the pleaders adjacent to the Bar Library room. The Munsifs are now harassing the pleaders in every possible way and in a most puerile fashion. They have even ransacked old records and instituted proceedings under the Legal Practitioners Act against a number of pleaders. This dispute between the bench and the bar is causing great loss and inconvenience to parties, harassment to the pleaders and waste of time to the Munsifs.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September writes that it is notorious that in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes the Judges too often sacrifice efficiency to speed in disposing of suits. This often results in great hardship to suitors, especially in commercial cases. The Mahajan Sabha lately addressed Government on these points, suggesting that the temporary Additional Judge might be made permanent and that commercial cases should

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

PARICHARAK,
Sept. 9th, 1913.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

in future be disposed of only by the Chief Judge and the Second Judge. Government ought to adopt these suggestions.

SAMAY,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

24. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 6th September thanks Dr. Thornhill for issuing an order requiring intimation being sent by post to the defendant in every case instituted for recovery of debt.

A Small Cause Court order.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September narrates how lately at Narayanganj town the dying deposition of one Nibaran Mistri could not be taken because for 18 hours at a stretch there was no Magistrate available to record it. It is really strange that such a thing should be possible in a place like Narayanganj.

"A town without a Magistrate."

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September, referring to the same incident, writes:—If true, the matter is serious. For a subdivisional town to be devoid of a single Magistrate indicates an anarchical state of things. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter.

Ibid.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

27. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the case of river police Constable Nur Hussain who is alleged to have been sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Narayanganj for having made a little delay in attending to the Subadar's call for drill, the cause for the delay being the news that the flood in the Damodar had washed off his house and killed his brother. The punishment is said to be hard and unjust.

A constable said to be unjustly punished at Narayanganj.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

Ibid.

28. Anent the above the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th September asks: Is this justice?

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September notices the allegations made against Mr. Sankey, Subdivisional Officer of Karimganj (Sylhet), about his having dismissed a complaint of assault and theft by a cooly named Sebak Kairi against the Manager of the Lalchera tea-garden, although the defendant did not deny having forcibly taken away an ornament from Kairi's neck. The Magistrate is also alleged to have taken no steps against the tea-garden Manager in spite of the case he brought against Kairi having been found to be groundless and the entries made in the garden book in this connection proved to be wrong. The paper invites the attention of the Hon'ble Sir Archdale Earle to the matter and asks, how long is Mr. Sankey to be allowed to commit such vagaries and show such culpable bias against Indians?

Mr. Sankey of Karimganj.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September is not satisfied with the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in what is known as the Oudh cow-killing riot case and observes:—

We see that neither the Sessions Judge nor the Judicial Commissioner fully realised the causes which incited the Hindus to take part in the riot. Both of these Judges gave scant consideration to the wound which the slaughter of cows caused to the religious feelings of the Hindu accused, who were driven almost to a state of frenzy by a thing the like of which had never before been witnessed in Ayodhya. We do not uphold the Hindus in their act, but all the same we must say that they took part in the riot only under a grave and sudden provocation and that they are not professional hooligans. The ends of justice would therefore have been met if the Judicial Commissioner had reduced their sentences. We hear that a representation will be made in this connection to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and that a very largely signed memorial will soon be submitted to the Government asking for prohibition of cow-killing in a sacred place like Ayodhya. The memorialists are prepared to appeal to the Viceroy and even to the Secretary of State for India if the Local Government does not accede to their prayer.

(d)—Education.

PRANTAVASI,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

31. The *Prantavasi* [Netrakona] of the 1st September says:—

The state of education in the Netrakona subdivision.

According to the last Census Report the number of literate men in the Mymensingh district is 5 per cent, of its population, and that in the

Netrakona subdivision is only 3 per cent. The number of M. A.'s in the subdivision is 1 per 80,000 of its population, that of B. A.'s is 1 per 12,000, that of F. A.'s is 1 per 2,500 and that of Entrance-passed men is 1 per 1,500. Of this handful of educated men two are professors, a few are pleaders, and three Sub-Registrars; these are the only high officers among the inhabitants of the subdivision. Netrakona cannot boast of a single inhabitant of its own who is a Deputy Magistrate or a Munsif or a Sub-Deputy Magistrate or an Inspector of Schools or a Deputy Inspector of Schools or a Police Inspector or a Telegraph Master or Head Master of a Government School or even a high grade Post Master. The result is that in all matters concerning the welfare of the country inaugurated under the auspices of the Government, the masses are guided only by the example of a few pleaders. Had the subdivision been the home of a number of high officers like Deputy Magistrates, Munsifs, Subordinate Judges and so forth, their advice and influence would have induced the masses to take an active part in all such works of public utility. But Government has not given the Netrakona people this opportunity of profiting by the example of high officers. Educated young men of Netrakona have not had yet the good fortune of filling high posts under the Government.

There is only one high school in the subdivision, namely, that in Netrakona town. To further the cause of high education there should be established three high schools at Kendua, Barhatta and Dargapur, respectively, and another high school at Netrakona. The Spry Institution should be improved. If the three schools in the mufassal can turn out at least 100 Matriculates every year, in 20 years the subdivision may have a decent number of educated men among its inhabitants.

Government is spending lots of money in increasing the police force in the subdivision, and the number of law-courts in it has been doubled within the last 20 years. It is therefore to be highly regretted that the authorities have been doing nothing to improve the educational condition of the subdivision, to enlighten its inhabitants, by which means alone can crime be effectively checked.

The condition of middle education in the subdivision is deplorable. There are only 10 Middle English and two Middle Vernacular Schools and two Circle Schools in it.

The attention of the Government is drawn to the deplorable state of education in the subdivision as shown above, and an improvement is prayed for.

32. The *Tripura Guide* [Comilla] of the 2nd September writes that

Educational suggestions. Government now-a-days has an idea of setting apart in each town an educational quarter, so to speak, where all the schools will be located and all the students will reside in hostels, amidst a purely educational atmosphere, apart from all the influences of town life. This is no doubt a good idea, but its realisation is a question of heavy expense. Can Government afford that money? Also can poor middle class men who now keep their student wards in their own homes in town afford the expense of sending them to hostels where living will necessarily be expensive?

Furthermore, each district should have a school for the reformation of the character of bad boys who will thus be no longer able to spoil the general run of good boys by their evil example. It will be like the Calcutta Cotton Institution.

33. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September writes:—

Anti-Musalman feeling in a school. We learn from a reliable source that a much regrettable state of ill-feeling now subsists among Hindus and Musalmans at Kajipur in Serajganj.

This originated in the prohibition by Maulvi Ashgar Ali, the able Head Master of the local school, of a play called *Resia*. This earned for him the animosity of the Hindus who, however, did not succeed in doing him any harm owing to the intercession of Babu Amritlal Sinha, the noble-minded naib of the local zamindar, Rani Dinamani Chaudhurani. But since Amrita Babu's retirement Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh, a nephew of the Rani, has been appointed to the post; and the Hindus have taken advantage of his inexperience to dismiss the Head Master without giving any intimation to Amrita

TRIPURA GUIDE,
Sept. 2nd, 1913

HABUL MATIN
Sept. 3rd, 1913.

Babu who is still the Secretary to the school. As a result of this, six out of the seven teachers of the school have resigned their appointments and joined the *pathsala* at Memai which they have converted into a Middle English School. All the students of the Kajipur School, excepting seven or eight who are Hindus, have gone over to the Memai School; but they are being harassed by not having transfer certificates granted to them, although it is now two months that they have left the old school. The ill-treatment accorded to a small number of Musalmans is gradually becoming a question of racial animosity, and we hope that Rani Dinamani Chaudhurani will see justice done in the matter and thus prevent a serious disturbance in her zamindari.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

34. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th September remarks that every right-thinking man is of opinion that Sir Asutosh should be re-nominated Vice-Chancellor as his work in connection with the University is not yet complete. It expects that Government will act accordingly.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

35. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th September writes that Sir Asutosh Mukherjee's term of office as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University will expire next April. He has put in three successive terms of office and has lost the favour of Government by his frank opposition to the transfer of the capital, the Dacca University project, and in connection with the appointment of certain University Lecturers. For all these reasons it is supposed by many that he will not be re-appointed Vice-Chancellor and that his successor will be Mr. Nathan. Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhikary also is said to be trying to secure the post. On the other hand, there is a rumour that Dr. Rashbehary Ghosh and Sir Taraknath Palit have expressed a wish that the necessary arrangements in connection with their endowments might be made by Sir Asutosh whom they consider the man best fitted for the work. Personally we do not like that high offices like the Vice-Chancellorship should be monopolised by an individual. But the present case is exceptional. The Calcutta University wants an able helmsman to guide its course now when two rival universities at Dacca and at Patna are about to be set up. Sir Asutosh is without an equal for his grasp of University work, and it is his efforts which have secured the splendid endowments above spoken of. On the whole, his appointment as Vice-Chancellor will do more good than harm.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September draws attention to the serious inconvenience that is being caused to many students by the lists of Government scholars based on the last Intermediate and Matriculation examinations not yet being published, though three months have elapsed since the publication of the results of those examinations.

PARICHARAK,
September 6th, 1913.

37. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 5th September writes that the recent report on primary education in Bihar and Orissa ought to make one glad, but the number of girls attending primary schools is still very small. The authorities ought to take steps to get a larger number of girls educated. In a country which produced a Gargi and a Lilavati it is a shame that women should be illiterate and superstitious.

BASUMATI,
September 6th, 1913.

38. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th September quotes from the *Indian World* how lately a Head Master of a Sub-divisional High School in Eastern Bengal refused to give a good character to a boy who wanted a transfer certificate, stating that he personally knew nothing against the lad's character, but that the police had once searched the boy's effects in connexion with a dacoity case. It appears that the Head Master in this case acted with the assent of Mr. Hornell. Now this is really astounding. The Head Master, of his own knowledge, knew the boy's character to be good, but merely because the police, on some unfounded report, had once searched his effects, he forthwith gave up his own belief in the matter. This is ridiculous. He has cut a most sorry figure indeed. The belief of the police can never be proof against a man's character. The fact that the police did not proceed with the case against the boy shows that they had no trustworthy evidence to go upon.

Responsible officials should realise clearly the great political injury caused by suspecting an innocent citizen.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

39. The *Anand Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th September comments as follows on some of the schemes announced by the Improvement Trust:—

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 4th, 1913

The road that is proposed to be laid out between Dalhousie Square and Harrison Road will cost 86 lakhs of rupees, but one fails to see whether it will do anybody except a few merchants any good. It cannot be denied that the widening of Chitpur Road is more important than the laying out of this projected road; but only a small portion of that road will be made wider, because the Trust has not enough funds. There is going to be a park somewhere near Shambazar. But is one park quite enough for the whole of Northern Calcutta? The eternal answer again—want of funds. No funds, however, are wanting when an otherwise perfectly useless road is to be laid out in the interests of some merchants at a cost of nearly a crore of rupees!

The report recently published by the Improvement Trust contains much of estimates and statistics, but no mention is made of the vital question—the housing of the unfortunate people who will be driven out of their hearth and home by the Improvement Trust. These men, who have been living in Calcutta for a long time, will not find it easy to go and live in villages far away from the place where they earn their living. We find that a model *bustee* is going to be built in Manicktollah; but the report says nothing about the accommodation available there.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
September 5th, 1913.

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th September, commenting on the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme, suggests that before doing anything the Committee would do well to take up the widening of the Chitpur Road first. There are always accidents in this street mainly due to the road being not wide enough in proportion to its heavy traffic.

41. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September, referring to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's question in the Bengal Legislative Council on water-supply in Bengal in the last hot season and the Hon'ble Mr. Donald's reply to it, says that the commotion which Lord Carmichael made at the beginning of his service in Bengal for water-supply in the country is going to be as futile as the fabulous labour pain of a mountain.

BANGAVASI
Sept. 6th 1913.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

42. The *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 29th August appeals to Rai Annada Prasad Sarkar Bahadur, the new Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, as an orthodox Hindu himself, to take effective steps to prevent the silting up of the upper reaches of the Bhagirathi. What is necessary is the simultaneous employment of two dredgers, one from the mouth of the Bhagirathi to Jangipur and the other from Jangipur to the mouth of the Bhagirathi, at a time when the water is still running through that part of the river. It is absolutely necessary that the work of dredging should proceed while the waters of the Padma flow into the Bhagirathi with some velocity.

PRATIHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1913.

The money for this work may be found by suspending for some years the dredging and *bandal* work carried out every year and accumulating the money thus saved. Any way, let this work of re-excavating the Bhagirathi be taken up in earnest now, while there is an orthodox Hindu as Chief Engineer, and another orthodox Hindu in the person of Rai Sahib Matadin Sukul as Executive Engineer of the Nadia Rivers Division.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Sept. 3rd, 1913.

43. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 3rd September writes that the upper reaches of the Bhagirathi are already drying up, and if dredging operations are to be undertaken, now is the time to begin them. If the river dries up an immense amount of suffering will be caused to the neighbouring villagers which cannot be prevented by digging any number of tanks or wells.

NIHAR,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

44. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 2nd September has the following:—

Water-logged condition of
Contai.

Although the floods in Burdwan, Tarakeswar, Haripal, Amta and other places subsided after two or three days, Contai is still under water. And unless the embankment near Kanaidighi were breached and thus afforded an outlet for the water, the subdivision would have been washed away. The embankment has indeed been cut away in some more places, but still the water is not going off more than an inch or two every day. It is strange that nobody should care to think how the water may be properly drained out. We have in these columns tried more than once to draw the attention of the authorities to the great injury which is being done to the crops in these parts ever since the blocking up of the canal which runs between Contai and the Bagda river and its conversion into the Orissa Coast Canal. Before this change was effected in the canal the locality had been flooded several times, but on every occasion the water subsided after two or three days, no matter how heavy the floods might have been. We therefore humbly request our kind-hearted Governor to depute a competent engineer to enquire carefully as to the causes of the present water-logged condition of the subdivision, and how those causes may be removed.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September in referring to the Damodar floods writes that Government takes every year about a lakh of rupees as taxes from the

The floods.

local zemindars for the maintenance of the Damodar embankments. It is therefore incumbent on it to protect the people against the recurrence of such floods as recently overtook them. To prevent the possibility of such disasters let there be an inquiry by competent engineers as to whether the parts of the embankment breached showed any signs previously of giving way. If they did, why were not timely steps taken to repair them? In any event, let everything be done that is possible to prevent another disaster like the recent one. Let the bed of the Damodar be excavated and let a number of canals be dug to take off any excess of water in the channel of the Damodar. And lastly let Government remit the Aswin *kist* of revenue due to it from the zemindars of the flooded area.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

46. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September asks, will the inhabitants of the west bank of the Damodar be annually suffering from the ravages of floods in the river?

How to save the western bank
of the Damodar.

Will nothing be done to alleviate their sufferings or prevent the annual damage to their property? It is not possible for poor people like them to forsake their ancestral places of abode and remove to other places. The remedy for their sufferings lies in either raising embankments along both banks of the river or in doing away with the system of embankments altogether. It is not just that in order to save the railway one side only of the river should be protected by embankment and that, in consequence of this, lakhs of people should annually suffer from devastating floods. If it is not possible to raise embankments along both the banks of the river, both should be kept free in order to find an extensive outlet for the superfluous mass of water during the rains and thus prevent it from being destructive of life and property. The railway line can then be taken on a high bridge constructed over the whole area likely to be affected by floods in the river. This will no doubt be expensive, but this expense ought to be incurred in order to save the lives and property of lakhs of people. In large American cities railway lines are taken over high bridges in order to avoid inconvenience to people. Cannot the same thing be done in India in order to save the lives of its inhabitants? A strong agitation should be set on foot to induce the Government either to raise embankments along both the banks of the Damodar or to make both banks free from embankments. If both the banks are made free from embankments the health and fertility of all the surrounding places

will be improved, because the mild annual floods will wash them clean and leave behind a fertilising silt.

47. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September says that the silting up of branch rivers like the Kana, the Kana Damodar, the Kunti, the Saraswati, and so forth, which used formerly to drain a great part of the surplus water of big rivers like the Damodar, is one of the causes which lead to destructive floods now-a-days. The other evils which it has given rise to are water-scarcity, insanitation, and insufficiency of water for irrigation in places situated on the branch rivers. If these rivers are properly dredged, these evils will be removed and river-borne trade will flourish. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter. Experts suppose that the work will cost at least 10 lakhs of rupees. But then it can be done slowly, if so much money cannot be procured at once.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

48. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September regrets the indifference on the part of railway authorities and the Government to provide the East Indian Railway with an adequate number of drainage culverts. Government often comes forward even to defend the conduct of the railway authorities in this matter. The Hon'ble Sir William Duke's statement relating to the recent flood is also of a piece with this. The paucity of drainage culverts in the line causes insanitation and floods in the surrounding parts of the country. Should not Government remove this state of things? Is not the Railway Company liable to pay compensation for the loss occasioned by floods due to obstruction of drainage by the railway line?

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

49. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September says that paucity of railway culverts is causing destructive floods in many places. The writer next quotes a paragraph from the *Prasun* newspaper in which it is said that this cause has led to the flooding of nearly 200 villages along the Katwa-Barharwa line and to the consequent destruction of crops. Lord Carmichael is asked whether the Railway Company is not liable for such loss.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

50. A correspondent to the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 1st August writes that he had recently had occasion to travel from Kushtia to Faridpur by the train which leaves the former station at 1 P.M. He arrived at Rajbari at 4 P.M. and asked the booking clerk for a ticket to Faridpur but was told that he could not have it at the time. He asked for the ticket again a short while before the train for Faridpur was timed to start, but the booking clerk did not give him any reply. He then spoke to the guard in charge of the train who told him to get into his carriage and also that he would be given a ticket later on. There were some 20 or 25 other passengers all of whom had to travel without tickets. At a roadside station, however, the guard came into the compartment and realised the sum of four annas six pies from almost every one of them. When the train reached Faridpur a ticket collector asked the passengers for their tickets, but let them off at a signal from the guard. The writer says that this sort of fraud often takes place in this line and asks the Government to take prompt steps to put a stop to it, as it is really lamentable that such things should be allowed on a State railway.

SANJAY,
Aug. 1st, 1913.

51. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th September takes exception to the frequency of accidents, many of which are fatal, that occur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and considers it unpardonable that such things should happen on a State railway.

SAMAY,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

(h)—General.

52. In connection with the Cawnpore Mosque incidents the *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 29th August writes that as some Moslems hold that the washing-place was

PRATIHAR,
Aug. 29th, 1913.

part of the mosque, while Government was advised by its maulvis that it was not, it is only fair that the maulvis who advised Government should declare themselves and discuss in public the whole question, thus setting all doubts at rest.

HABULUL MATIN,
Sept. 3rd, 1913.

53. The following is a full translation of an article under the heading "The last mark of autocracy," which appears in the *Habulul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September:—

The Cawnpore Mosque.

It had been generally hoped that, although the Government of the United Provinces had been following an autocratic policy in connection with the affair of the Cawnpore Mosque, Sir James Meston would be satisfied with demolishing a portion of the mosque, killing, wounding and making prisoners of nearly two hundred men, with forcibly breaking up a meeting for collecting subscriptions for distressed persons, with deriding the deputation of Musalman leaders, and with slighting the petitions and representations of Musalman public bodies. But it appears that Sir James Meston has not had his full satisfaction. No one could imagine that his thirst would remain unsatisfied even after all this. Our readers are aware that the Hon'ble Mr. Golam-us-Saqain gave notice of a resolution to be proposed by him in the United Provinces Legislative Council about a commission of enquiry into the Cawnpore Mosque affair. The whole country was anxious to know the result of his motion. But we are grieved to say that the United Provinces Government has not hesitated to adopt in this case also the autocratic policy which it has been following all along. The Government has plainly told him that he will not be allowed to move the resolution, that in spite of his being the representative of the Musalman community he will not be permitted to express the views and voice the feelings that ache the heart of that community. Hence we are inclined to think that this is the last mark of Sir James Meston's autocratic ways.

HABULUL MATIN,
Sept. 7th, 1913.

54. The *Habulul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th September writes that the All-India Moslem League in a recent meeting at Lucknow appealed to the Viceroy for a mixed commission of inquiry into all the facts about the Cawnpore Mosque. The League only did its duty in making this request, but it should have considered what weight its representations commanded with Government. There is an Arabic proverb which says that to test a man already tested is to invite a rebuff. Lord Hardinge has already been sufficiently tested in regard to the Cawnpore Mosque affair. He has so far shown his impartiality by forwarding for disposal to Sir James Meston all the complaints made against that very official. So we are hopeless of any relief from Lord Hardinge. The Moslem League would have been better advised to form a wholly unofficial commission of inquiry which would have fixed the guilt upon the proper parties.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

55. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 1st September earnestly appeals to Government to extend by another six months the time granted to the Midnapore public to protest against the proposed partition of their district. The time already allotted will expire on the 15th September, and during the whole of the past two or three months the people have been too busy thinking of the floods and the consequent damage to pay heed to anything else. "Strike but hear." Government may split up the district if it will, but it might at least earn the gratitude of the people by giving them an opportunity of making known the anguish they feel.

SAMAY,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

56. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th September reproduces and supports the above article from the *Medini Bandhav*.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

57. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 1st September has an article attacking the *Nihar* for its recent advocacy of the claims of Contai town to be the head-quarters of the new district to be created by splitting up Midnapore. The paper strongly deprecates any such splitting up of Midnapore district as unnecessary and expensive, but if there is to be a new district at all Kharagpur is probably the best choice for the new head-quarters.

58. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th September refers to a recent judgment of Mr. Justice P. D. Agnew of the Punjab Chief Court in connection with a case of impressment of nine camels in the Kangra district for the use of the local Settlement Officer. The paper thinks that this case proves the necessity of the separation of the judicial and executive functions. So long as Magistrates continue to be executive officers they will violate the law in trying to support their subordinates as in the present case the Deputy Commissioner upheld the unjust decision of his Tehsildar.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

59. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 5th September hopes that Lord Hardinge will take note of the numerous public meetings recently being held all over the country advocating a separation of the judicial and executive functions and, realising the intensity of public feeling on the subject, carry out the reform without further delay.

PARICHARAK,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th September, in referring to the defeat of the Government on Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Ray's motion, remarks that it does not matter in India which party wins as it does not lead to a change in the Government as it does in England. For the Government in India a defeat or success on a particular motion is altogether immaterial. So our success is after all no better than a defeat. Government will probably now be on their guard and prevent such an adverse motion being carried through in the Council in future.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

61. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 5th September, referring to the above incident, remarks:—

PARICHARAK,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

Ibid.

This suggests a hope that henceforth Bengalis will be able to work in union for political purposes, forgetful of all religious and social differences. Of course the acceptance of the resolution is optional with Government, but it is to be hoped that Government will be generous enough to act upon it.

62. Referring to Mr. Cumming's reply in the Legislative Council to Mr. S. N. Banerjee's question regarding Mr. Beatson-Bell's recent speech to certain Madaripur students, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th September writes:—

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

A complaint against Mr. Beatson-Bell, Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

There are some 500 students at the Madaripur School and of them 11 at the utmost were dacoits according to Mr. Cumming's statement. Was it right then to reprove the remaining 489 students publicly as dacoits? Four of the students have been arrested as dacoits, but they have not yet been proved as such. So it is not proper to call them dacoits. The Police suspected three students to be dacoits, but the Head-Master never thought them to be bad boys and they have all left Madaripur under compulsion. It is not just to call them dacoits. Four students have been rusticated. As they have not been arrested as dacoits the presumption is that there is no adequate evidence against them. So these too it is not right to call by the name of dacoits. Yet Mr. Bell did not hesitate to call the students in a body dacoits. An official in his position should learn to curb his tongue. It is a pity that Government should decline to afford redress for the grave accusation he made against the students. Serious harm is likely to be caused by calling innocent people dacoits, and we earnestly hope all officials will be on their guard against such misuse of language in the future.

63. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 5th September deprecates the alleged action of Mr. Radice, Commissioner of Chittagong, in having recently at a public meeting at the Annada High School at Comilla made reflections on the agitators at Calcutta who are protesting against the recent educational policy of Government. Improper utterances like these by public officers are calculated to create ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled. Will not Government show Mr. Radice his mistake?

PARICHARAK,
Sept. 5th, 1913.

HITAVADI
Sept. 5th, 1913.

64. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September is proud and glad at the selection of Rai Annada Prosad Sarkar Bahadur to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Government has recognised merit by showing its appreciation of an able officer. It deserves the thanks of the public for the liberality it has shown.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

65. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September thanks Lord Carmichael for appointing Rai Bahadur Annada Prosad Sarkar Secretary to the Public Works Department.

ment.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

66. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September has the following:—
Mr. Montagu's Budget speech. Mr. Montagu thinks that the permanent settlement is responsible for the absence of intimate relations between the officials and the people in Bengal. We all know that the permanent settlement is an eye-sore to Anglo-Indians, and we are afraid Mr. Montagu has taken his cue from them during his visit to India. In fact, his remarks have made us rather nervous. Speaking about the police, Mr. Montagu expressed himself against interfering with the police in the matter of punishing offenders. He says that all the Provincial Governments are of his opinion. But according to the British principle of justice it is far better that a hundred criminals should escape than that a single innocent person should be punished. So we must say that Mr. Montagu's views are wrong; for it is well-known to everybody that the method of recording confessions by the police in this country frequently leads to mischief. However, he has given us hopes of making the rules more stringent. Next, as regards the public service, Mr. Montagu first refuses to express any opinion on the subject because it is now under enquiry by the Public Services Commission; but almost in the same breath he says that in the interests of the administration the civilians must be kept contented and that their salaries must be increased. This plainly shows the bias he has for those officials. Mr. Montagu is averse to frequent interference with the acts of civilians, but he makes no mention of the fact that it is this frequent interference which acts as a wholesome check upon high-handedness. There is one very happy remark which Mr. Montagu has made about the civilians, and that is that those of them who lament the impossibility of governing India as it used to be governed in the old days, and who are not in favour of letting the people have a share in the administration of their country, had better not come to India at all. Indeed, if after a century of British rule the hopes and aspirations of the people are not to be satisfied, that rule must be said to have been in vain. If after the education the people have received from the English their condition is to be supposed to have undergone no improvement and their relations with their rulers are to be the same as in the days of Clive, one cannot but say that that education has something radically wrong in it. The task of ruling the country has now become too heavy for the civilians. If now educated Indians propose to lighten that burden their offer should be thankfully accepted by the Government. And that is what Mr. Montagu wishes the Government to do. He has in this connection given unmistakable proof of his love for the people of India, and he might have done well to give us an idea as to how the people were to co-operate with their rulers. The crying want of India is food. This want should be attended to before any measure is undertaken for the improvement of the administration.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

67. A correspondent to the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September takes exception to the proposal of recognising only those medical practitioners who have obtained diplomas from any of the Indian Universities or from the General Council of Medical Education of England, because neither the Indian Universities nor the Council of Medical Education recognise Homœopathy which has become so popular in India. As yet there is no chartered body in this country which can confer degrees or diplomas in Homœopathy. The writer suggests that the Government should help the cause of Homœopathy by establishing a Board of Examiners for both Allopathic and Homœopathic students as they have in the United States.

68. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 6th September makes certain allegations in regard to the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Some time ago the old Head Assistant went off to Bihar on higher pay as Superintendent of the corresponding office in that province, while the Head Assistant there came over here as *Burra Babu* on reduced pay. This arrangement was made with the assent of the parties concerned. But after a time the new *Burra Babu* here fell out with his official superiors and he went back to Bihar, and the old *Burra Babu* of the office came back but on reduced pay. He is now actively trying to enhance his salary. Recently a man with influential backing has been taken into the office on Rs. 100, and he is said to be of a quarrelsome disposition and even the *Burra Babu* cannot control him. As the post of Superintendent of the Depot for the sale of jail manufactures has been abolished, cannot his salary (Rs. 700) be distributed among the underpaid clerks in this office?

69. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th September writes that on previous occasions, whenever the price of rice rose to Rs. 6 per maund, Government granted grain compensation allowances to its poorly-paid clerks. But this year rice is already selling at from Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8 per maund, and the sufferings of poor Government clerks are really great. Will not Lord Carmichael do something at least for those Government servants whose pay is Rs. 50 or less per month?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

70. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 27th August dwells on the serious loss of crops caused by the recent floods and by the heavy rainfall this year generally, and remarks that "What is to be done?" this must bring about a rise in the prices of paddy which will cause serious hardship specially to the poor middle class *bhadralogs*. For remedies it is suggested that Government should order that the price of rice is not to exceed Rs. 5 per maund until the next year's harvest is reaped, and also stop the export of this commodity from this country for a year or so.

71. The *Bangaratna* [Ranaghat] of the 1st September writes that it is glad that the people in the flood-stricken areas are being helped by Government. But in addition to those directly injured by the floods there is a large class of people who have been injured by the high prices of paddy, fuel, etc., which have been caused by the flood. These men also require relief at the hands of Government and the Relief Committee.

72. The *Prantavasi* [Netrakona] of the 1st September says that this year there is no escape from famine in Bengal. The rueful signs of distress are visible in the countenance of every person, rich or poor, educated or uneducated. The agricultural population is in severe distress. The jute and paddy crops have been greatly damaged. Last year there was a bumper paddy crop, but it could not be stocked for future use. The result is that the spectre of famine is at the door not only of the Mymensingh district but of all Bengal, nay, of all India. Last Baishak rice sold at Rs. 4 per maund. Now the price has risen to Rs. 7-8 or Rs. 8. In Midnapore rice was sold at even Rs. 20 per maund. With the rise of the price of rice the prices of other articles also have risen. Cultivators have been reduced to the condition of selling plough cattle and agricultural implements. Fodder also has become very scarce, so that cattle are being emaciated and dying. Money also has become very scarce. Cholera, small-pox, malaria and other epidemics also have as usual appeared with famine to help its work of destruction. The condition of middle class respectable men and low class mendicants is the worst. District and Subdivisional Magistrates are prayed to find out means of giving relief to the suffering population.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

BHARAT CHITRA,
Sept. 7th, 1913.

PALLIVASI,
Aug. 27th, 1913.

BANGARATNA,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

PRANTAVASI,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

RANGPUR DARPAN,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

73. The *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 1st September heartily thanks the Government for the loans it is advancing to persons who have lost their all in the recent floods.

NIHAR,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

74. In consideration of the severe distress that now prevails in the Contai subdivision the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 2nd September requests the Government to suspend for some time the attachment of movable property for arrears of *peshkash*.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

75. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September earnestly prays Lord Carmichael to consider whether it has been just to execute certificate decrees and attach and sell plough cattle in the flooded area.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

76. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th September considers the amount of the grants made by the Government for the relief of flood-stricken people as quite inadequate, especially in the case of those belonging to the middle classes. It is not possible now-a-days, says the paper, to build even a *kutcha* thatched hut for anything under Rs. 25, and the grant of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for this purpose will be hopelessly insufficient. The reports sent by the noble-minded young men who are working in the flooded areas describe the condition of those places as quite heart-rending, and the Government ought now to give money unstintedly for the relief of the distressed people and to do so before those bands of youthful heroes, who are engaged in relief work come away from the afflicted places, for in their absence proper relief work will become well nigh impossible. The paper also exhorts the public to do all that they can in the matter instead of considering their duty as done simply by holding a meeting in the Town Hall.

S NIVANI,
Sep. 6th, 1913.

77. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 4th September writes that lot Jaipore, six miles west of the Damodar, near Amta, is part of the late Sagor Datta's estate now in charge of the Administrator-General. When, on the last occasion, this estate was flooded, the Administrator-General granted generous *taccavi* loans to the raiyats. It is to be hoped that similar loans will be offered this year. Further, most of the flooded area is included in the zemindari of the Maharaja-dhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, and it is to be hoped that he will not exact his rents from the Patnidars who will then be able to excuse the cultivators from paying rents this *kist*. Government also may be appealed to remit, as far as necessary, the revenue due from the zemindars of the distressed area.

PARICHARAK,
Se. 6th, 1913.

78. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 5th September hopes that Government will accept the proposal made by the Sub-divisional Officer of Uluberia to distribute seeds free to the cultivators to enable them to begin agricultural operations promptly. All over the flood-stricken area this plan may be tried, especially in places where the *boro* paddy crop is raised.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

The paper also suggests that Lord Carmichael during his next tour, should direct that money should not be spent lavishly in getting up splendid receptions for him in the towns he is to visit, but that a substantial portion of the funds to be raised for this purpose might be utilised for relief of the distressed people in the flooded area.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

79. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September writes that the worst sufferers from the recent Burdwan floods are the local middle class *bhadraloge*. They have lost everything they possessed, but they are too proud to beg. Special efforts are necessary to alleviate their condition. Government promised to help them, but so far has done nothing or been able to do nothing. But further delay would mean wholesale loss of life among them. Let those who are organising measures of relief, official or non-official, pay special attention to the needs of these poor *bhadraloge*.

80. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September learns from another newspaper that the zemindars of the flooded area have met at Hooghly-Utterparah to consider what

to do in the matter of paying land revenue for the area. Their tenants cannot pay anything so long as they do not reap a fresh crop. In 1833-34 when a similar flood occurred Government remitted land revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,71,675 and realized Rs. 7,45,695 later. This year's floods have been worse than those of 1833-34. Moreover, in 1833-34 Government was not responsible for the proper maintenance of the Damodar embankment. Now Government takes 60,000 rupees annually from the Maharaja of Burdwan for maintaining the embankment. Under the circumstances Government should this year make a large remission of land revenue. Many people are saying that had the embankment been kept under proper supervision and in good condition a breach would have been prevented.

81. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September draws the attention of the Trustees of the National Fund to the clamour that is being made for the fund to be devoted to the relief of sufferers from the flood. For what purpose is the money now reserved? A national scandal should be removed by devoting it to the relief of these poor sufferers.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

82. The *Bangaratna* [Krishnagore] of the 1st September says that the flood has washed off Syampur and many other neighbouring villages in the Hooghly district. Fortunately no life has been lost. The distress has become severe. No arrangement has been made for relief. This one year's flood in the villages on the eastern bank of the Damodar has made their condition deplorable. How deplorable must, therefore, be the condition of the villages on the western bank of the Damodar which are flooded every year through the *Begua hana*! Will not the Government remove this lamentable state of things?

BANGARATNA,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

83. Referring to the scarcity of seed paddy in Contai owing to the floods, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 2nd September writes:—

NIHAR,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

Paddy seeds and seedlings have both become very scarce in the subdivision, and what little of the latter can be obtained is selling at exorbitant prices which make it absolutely impossible for the local cultivators, who have already been reduced to abject penury on account of repeated failure of crops, to purchase them. Most of them have, in fact, given up all hope of getting their autumn harvest. We laid the matter before the Department of Agriculture, but unfortunately to no effect. But we will not give up all hope. Our cultivators should now try to grow the *boro* crop for which there is yet time. Seeds of *boro* paddy can be obtained in Midnapore as well as in some other districts, and we ask the Subdivisional Officer of Contai and the Magistrate of Midnapore to procure the seeds and sell them to the cultivators on credit to be repaid after they get their spring crops in. There is also a great scarcity of vegetables and we appeal to the well-known seedgrowers in the province to supply seeds gratis to the unfortunate cultivators of Contai.

84. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 2nd September reports that a severe epidemic of cholera has broken out in several villages in Contai as a result of the recent floods, Janubasan, Bankaberya, Aurai, Jukhia, Bajbajia, Kantapukhuria, Habar and Muhati being the worst sufferers. Large numbers of men are dying in these villages and in many cases their dead bodies cannot be burnt because of the cremation-grounds being still under water. The paper requests the Government and the relief-workers to send prompt medical aid to these villages and thus save the people from untimely death.

NIHAR,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

85. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th September takes exception to the figures which Sir William Duke placed before the last Council meeting as representing the total number of deaths consequent on the flood in Burdwan. In its opinion these figures are very low taking into consideration the havoc caused by the floods, which have washed away thousands of hamlets and caused great destruction of animal life. It would like to see proper enquiries being made in regard to the actual losses in villages which have suffered from the floods.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 8th, 1913.

86. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th August publishes a letter from a resident of Naricha village narrating how the villages on the south-western bank of the Damodar

The Damodar floods.

have been severely afflicted by the recent floods. Large numbers of carcasses of cattle are seen floating in these villages, and at Naricha about a thousand of them have been counted. The stench emitted from these carcasses is most nauseating. Most of the houses have collapsed and all stores of paddy have been severely damaged. The standing crops too have been utterly ruined for a deposit of sand has been laid on the fields permanently injuring the fertility of the soil. Malaria and fever have already broken out in an epidemic form.

HITAVADI,
Sept., 5th, 1913.

87. One Asutosh Jana writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September drawing a gloomy picture of the distress prevailing in the Lariamutha pargana of Contai

The floods in Contai.

subdivision. All the 157 villages composing the pargana are under water. Almost all the houses have collapsed and the carcasses of cattle are found floating about everywhere. Rice and paddy cannot be procured except with great difficulty. Many of the people are starving wholly or partly. Trees have in the majority of cases been felled to the ground and fodder for cattle is exceedingly scarce. A kind of grass named *chenchura* is being used for this purpose, and similarly some of the women-folk are found eating the stalks of lilies. To add to the sufferings of the people thefts are being committed by organised bands of ruffians. Recently they looted 2,000 maunds of rice. They have proclaimed that Government would not punish looting and this has frightened the people. Even apart from this rumour it is difficult for the people to assist a neighbour whom the thieves may be visiting, because of the water surrounding every house. The daring of these thieves may be gauged by the fact that about a month ago they looted in broad day-light two boats laden with paddy, right in front of the toll-house near Sarparihar Dashphuka bridge; and the toll-collector, though he had a loaded gun, looked helplessly on.

The distress and suffering in this area is no whit less than that in Burdwan, Tarakeswar, etc., and yet voluntary measures of relief and assistance are far less prominent here than in those places. We hope the Relief Committee at Calcutta will soon rectify this mistake. If necessary, boats may be despatched to Calcutta to import rice and paddy, and the Calcutta Committee will be charged nothing for boat-hire.

As the major part of the distressed area is a Government khas mahal, Government should take care not to harass the population now with any demands for chaukidari-tax or for *peshkash jama*. This *peshkash jama* has not been collected for four years now, and certificates are now being issued against those who cannot pay up their dues for all these years. This is cruel and will leave the raiyats, already sadly impoverished, still more impoverished.

In order to avert the prospect of famine in the flooded area the cultivators should be encouraged to sow their fields with the *boro* paddy, and they may also with advantage take to cultivating the *chengeri*, *ita* or *araiya* variety of paddy, which attains to maturity in 2 or 2½ months.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

88. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September publishes a letter from Pandit Nibaran Chandra Smrititirtha refuting the

The Tarakeswar Mohunt.

allegations made by certain flood relief-workers against the Mohunt of Tarakeswar, but remarks that being, as the Pandit is, a henchman of the Mohunt his version of the affair cannot be relied upon as much as the story told by the noble-minded young men who did such excellent service to flood-stricken people. Besides, the Pandit has not been able to prove convincingly that the Mohunt did not ill-treat the relief volunteers.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SURAJ,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

89. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 1st September writes:—

The 7th of August and *swadeshi*.

Our leaders did not think it necessary to hold any "Boycott" meetings on the 7th August because Bengalis have now forgotten the agonies which were caused to them

by the partition of Bengal. But ought not the public at large to have been clearly informed of the leaders' decision? We do not care for the boycott of foreign goods; what we ask for is the production in Bengal by means of improved machinery of the articles that are in every day use. No matter what our leaders may do to spread the *swadeshi* cult, the people of Bengal, who are always in poverty, will never buy country-made things so long as they can get foreign things cheap. It is a great pity that the very men who started the hallowed *swadeshi* agitation should have done nothing on the 7th of August this year to perpetuate the memory of *swadeshi* which is the only means of reviving the almost dead industries of the province and removing the poverty of its people. Ought not *swadeshi* songs and processions to have been held in every town and village in Bengal on that great day?

90. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 1st September has the following in an article under the heading "In the new year":—

The present policy of Government.

The English officials in this country are trying to carry out the liberal policy which English statesmen have introduced. Ever since Lord Carmichael took up the Governorship of Bengal, His Excellency has been doing all that he can to establish feelings of friendliness and sympathy among Englishmen and Indians. We now find the English Magistrate trying to extinguish with his own hands a fire burning a house, or partaking of Bengali food at a Bengali wedding; and we hear of the Governor of Bengal attending a Bengali social function in Bengali costume. The old days when Englishmen used to love and respect Bengalis are coming back again. We do not mean to say that whatever the Government does is right; but it must be admitted that a happy change has come upon the Government's policy, and that whatever may be the course certain events may take now and then, the main principle of administration will always remain unchanged.

91. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September writes that Lord

The Dacca Janmashtami procession and Lord Carmichael.

Carmichael recently was an interested spectator of the Dacca *Janmashtami* procession, and His Excellency has since expressed his appreciation of, and pleasure at, the performance. Displays of sympathy like this with the incidents of the social life of the people are bound to evoke the permanent gratitude of the ruled towards their rulers. Bengal expects much from Lord Carmichael and may His Excellency earn the lasting gratitude of the Bengalis by fulfilling those expectations.

92. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September points out how

The London Exhibition of 1915 and India.

the *Indian Daily News* lately suggested that self-respect demanded that the Government of India should have nothing to do with the forthcoming British Imperial Exhibition in London in 1915, because of the pre-eminence given in that exhibition to the self-governing colonies. Continuing the paper remarks: Let us see how the Government of India tries to uphold the dignity of India.

93. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th September learns

Dacoits and politics.

with regret that dacoities have been committed in the flood-stricken areas. This leads it to think that dacoits have nothing to do with politics or patriotism. If this had been a fact the dacoits would never have committed this crime upon these afflicted people. These rogues deserve to be heavily punished and no sympathy should be shown to them.

94. Referring to the recent opening of the *Swadeshi mela* by Lord

The *Swadeshi mela*.

Carmichael the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th September writes that there were gathered at the *mela* on this occasion a lot of people more eager to get a nod or a shake of the hand from the Governor than to see the *mela*. It was an exhibition of the real Babu, of his hankering after official favour, which might well have not been made. Though it was a *Swadeshi-mela* there was no *Bande Mataram*, no singing of national songs. Instead there were Hip! Hip!! Hurrahs!!! and among those who joined in this cry were Surendranath, Sachindraprasad and Krishnakumar. It was as though Lord Carmichael was like the image of the goddess of small-pox, painted with vermilion, which beggars carry about

SURAJ,
Sept. 1st, 1913.

PARICHARAK,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

PARICHARAK,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 4th, 1913.

NAYAK,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

to extort alms from people by threatening them with the wrath of the goddess if they refused to pay. And Surendranath and Krishnakumar were exhibiting this image and earning plenty of money thereby. For who is there who does not fear the goddess of small-pox?

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

95. Referring to the plea put forward by the European Defence Association against the more extended employment of Indians as Civil Surgeons and against the separation of judicial and executive functions, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th September writes:—

"The spoilt child."
The European Defence Association seems to be the spoilt child of the Government for they do not hesitate to make any demand from it, however preposterous. Their arguments against the employment of Indians as Civil Surgeons have been condemned even by a purely English journal like *Capital*. And as regards the objections raised by the Association against the separation of judicial and executive functions we can only characterise them as impudent. They are averse to any curtailment of the powers exercised by civilian Magistrates in the mufassal though it is well-known to everybody how these powers are taken advantage of by European planters for committing oppression on the people. The Association want to have these powers unimpaired so that these planters may go on with their oppression unrestricted. One can easily see that it is the civilians themselves who are speaking through the mouth of the Defence Association and the *Englishman*. But we hope the Government will be impartial enough not to listen to their silly talk.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1913.

96. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 8th September remarks that the European Defence Association is making puerile suggestions to the Government. First came the astounding proposal regarding the appointment of Civil Surgeons in mufassal towns. Following close upon it was the proposal regarding the amendment of the law for contempt of court on the part of newspapers. Both these proposals have been adversely criticised by "pure European" organs of public opinion like the *Capital* and the *Pioneer*. This however has not deterred the Association from coming out with a new suggestion regarding the separation of executive and judicial functions. It recommends that Government should not bring this into effect. The paper hopes that Government will not heed the Association but will act in spite of its proposals. It is very necessary that the changes proposed should be carried into effect at once.

HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 9th, 1913.

Moslems urged to adopt a policy of unity and self-reliance. 97. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th September writes:—

More than once we have approached Government for special favours, and Government has assured us that it would not be unjust to us if only we became worthy. But unhappily so far we have not been able to learn to strive to be worthy of these hopeful assurances from Government. Government has spoken out distinctly and it has done its duty so far as it is concerned. And it is now our first and foremost duty to advance on the path of duty indicated by Government.

If one is unable to show one's own competence and worth and still continues depending on the favour of another one is only a beggar. This large Moslem community has come in all matters to look to the favour of Government and thereby become a class of political beggars. And the effects of the begging habit are clearly manifest in the community. Its worst effects are scarcity of food, starvation, insult and indifference. And the Moslem community as political beggars have experienced exactly the same effects from their political mendicancy. This habit of mendicancy has reduced the political importance of Moslems. What little of respect they commanded with Government has now disappeared altogether. They are now ignored at every step, and their political interests are trampled on, their honour and influence are at the mercy of tyrannous officials.

The truth of what we say will be evident if we take stock of our political gains and losses during the past few years. Before the *swadeshi* agitation Hindus and Moslems were advancing each their own way in competition with each other. Moslems, though they were not quite

equal to this competition, were, all the same, displaying their natural latent capacities and abilities. They had not then to beg or to look expectantly at the political sky for a shower of official favours. At that time a good many favours were showered on Moslems quite unsolicited, either because of their lamentable condition or because of their political importance. There were even many benevolent Hindus who at that time out of good feeling towards their Moslem brethren recognised their political importance.

But since the partition of Bengal all this has changed, and we have learned now how to weep, and all our pride has vanished. We have lost all our weight in the eyes of Government, and we have lost the confidence of the Hindus as well. We have ceased to pay any regard now to our self-respect, to our political importance or the necessity of acquiring fitness and worth. Now we can only weep and weep, and think ourselves glorified if we can bathe the feet of Government with our tears. Of course when at first we began this practice of incessant weeping Government using us as the main instrument for subserving its own ends did shower on us a few drops of official favour. But those few drops can never appease the political thirst of Moslems. Rather they only aggravated our tendency to go on weeping and because of that tendency we have now lost our own importance, honour, influence and everything.

The English in ruling India claim to act as protectors of the different religious communities of the country. This was declared in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. It was because of our unshakeable belief in this Proclamation that we expected the favour of the British Government when the Sultan, the Defender of our Faiths, found himself in trouble in connection with the Balkan War. But Sir Edward Grey has dispelled that belief of ours and proved the hollowness of an Englishman's promises. He has distinctly said that where the political interests of England are concerned no regard whatever will be paid to Moslem interests or the interests of any other community. Take again the recent Cawnpore incidents. For the sake of the *aid* of an individual head of a Local Government a number of people had to sacrifice their lives, a great deal of blood was shed, a large number of people were left orphans and widows, yet the Englishman's throne was not shaken. From the Magistrate to the Viceroy every one was piteously appealed to, but the Englishman's heart was not moved, the just demands of Moslems were not acceded to. This is what our policy of weeping has brought us to.

The road-widening at Cawnpore which necessitated the destruction of the mosque would, as originally proposed, have necessitated the demolition of a Hindu temple. But why was the Hindu temple spared and part of the Moslem mosque destroyed? Simply because Government knew that if it acted against the wishes of the Hindus they would set up a tremendous agitation, carrying it even to England, whereas the Moslems would simply make one tearful appeal.

That is why we urge Moslems no longer to be under a delusion. Let them strive actively to acquire fitness and worth. Let them get up and wipe their tearful eyes. In matters political, commercial and educational, everywhere, their interests are being trampled upon. They must change this state of things.

They must bestir themselves and try to be successful in competition with others. Upon such success depends their future welfare. Let them not despair. Let them not look dependently to others for help. Let them pay careful heed to the invaluable advice which a benevolent Government has given them. Try to act up to this advice faithfully and then your importance in all respects will be acknowledged.

It is because Moslems lack competence and worth that Government advises them to acquire it. They must become fit. And to become fit they must learn unity and self-reliance. Let them not mind the fact that their political interests are being trampled upon, the fact that they are being insulted at every step. No separate steps need be taken to rectify these wrongs. Let them learn unity and self-reliance and they will find that as by a charm all their interests are being protected. Let them always remember that all Moslems are brethren. Let them learn to organise the collective strength of the community by preaching unity. Until they can bring about this organisation

they will not be held to have acquired fitness. Let them accept that invaluable advice of a benevolent Government as their guiding principle. Let them try to display their worth in the political, commercial and educational spheres. Let them show their moral worth and then no longer will it be necessary for them to weep, no longer will they be ignored as beggars. If they become fit, an appreciative Government is certain to appreciate their merit. Let them acquire worth. Let them forget all mutual jealousies and proceed unitedly along the path of duty and then will they succeed in earning the favourable notice of Government.

PRABHAT,
Jyaishta and Asarh,
1320 B. E.

98. The journal *Prabhat* for the months of Jyaishta and Asarh 1320 B.E.

The causes of India's weakness.

(May to July 1913) publishes a summary of a speech by Pandit Sibnath Sastri from which the

following is taken :—

It is only a superficial observer who will, in reply to the query as to why our country is so weak and helpless, say that it is because the English have deprived us of fire-arms and of political rights, so that we have begun to quarrel amongst ourselves. But the real answer is that we should not be so helpless and weak, there would not be all these quarrels amongst ourselves, if there had not been the seeds of all these weaknesses planted in our souls.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 13th September 1913.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 13th September 1913.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (Part II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday, 13th September 1946

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1918.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,300
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	...

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

[As it stood on 1st July 1915]

No.	Name of Publication	Where published	Frequency	Editor	Subscription
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Lat. Prasad Chatterjee, age 45, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bhaskar"	Dacca	Do	Sardar Nath Ramchand and Nath Nath Ray	4,500
3	"Hindustan Patrika"	Dacca	Weekly	Sardar Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Dacca	Do	Sardar Nandan Mohan, age 45 years, Hindu, Brahmin	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Dacca	Daily	Sardar Nath Sen	1,500
6	"Indian Nation"	Dacca	Weekly	Sardar Ghosh, Kayastha, age 35 years	500
7	"Indian World"	Dacca	Do	Pritish Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mazdoor"	Dacca	Do	A. Ghosh and M. Ghosh	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Rastak Bazar"	Dacca	Do	Sardar Chandra Nath, age 45 years	350
10	"Taleghin"	Dacca	Do	Sardar Nandan Nath	1,500
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Brig. Nath Sen	2,500
12	"Kant"	Do	Weekly	Sardar Ch. Ray	500
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lat. Mohan Ghosh	...

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

968. It was Sir Frederick Halliday who, observes the *Bengalee*, once described the police in a Council speech of his as the servants of the people. The Police Commissioner of Calcutta sincerely expressed his own feeling as to the true rôle of that important branch of the State machinery of which he happens to be a prominent representative. Everybody knows what a well-behaved gentleman the street policeman of the city of London is. A friend of the paper who once took a holiday trip to London was very anxious to see Sir Antony MacDonell during his sojourn. But as he did not know Sir Antony's whereabouts, he was at his wits' end as to what to do. But he somehow mustered courage, accustomed as he was to fight shy of the police of his country, to breathe his wish to a policeman. No sooner had he done so than the policeman, though himself unacquainted with the address, took the utmost pains to seek it out for him, and did not feel his duty done until he had introduced the stranger to Sir Antony's footman. Where this is the attitude of the police towards the people, it is perfectly natural that the latter should freely mix with them and take them into their confidence whenever victimised by the enemies of the society and State. The stock complaint of the superior branch of the police is that the people do not help them in the least in the detection of crimes. The Indians, fatalists though they are, cannot be devoid of the elementary instinct of self-preservation. It is difficult to believe that they take a peculiar delight in being fleeced and bled. So the cause of their tendency to keep at arm's length from the police must be sought elsewhere than in mere apathy and indifference or in a burning desire to be deprived of their life and belongings by their dakait friends. His Excellency Lord Carmichael, with his broad sympathy and keen insight, took the proper reading of the situation when he said in effect in his Durbar speech at Dacca that unless the police could make the people feel by their conduct that they were their friends if not their servants, it was idle to expect their support and co-operation. He would be a bold head of the police force of India who could assert that his subordinates were entitled to popular love and confidence. The head may be of gold, but the feet are invariably of clay. This also seems to be the official view of the matter. Whenever charges of police oppression are substantiated, the authorities do not unoften seek to get out of the scrape by laying it at the door of the poor native police officer who, it is alleged, has it in his blood to use primitive and barbarous methods. Be that as it may, the paper would not be far out in saying that the police has managed to be a centre of repulsion rather than of attraction. To tell the truth when a theft occurs in the house of an Indian, the first impulse is not to report it to the police, under the impression that it would only add insult to injury. In the latest report on police administration in Bengal the journal heard a good deal of the lack of spirit amongst the people. In fact the police "have signally failed to arouse any real spirit of opposition to the depredations of the *bhadralok* class." That the people have lately taken a fancy to be robbed and killed by the higher classes of their countrymen is more than what it knows. The Calcutta *maidan* was lately the scene of a series of terrible murders. Are we to believe that the white people who frequent that quarter of the city have suddenly developed a supreme liking to let loose the assassin in their midst? It is the people who are really interested in the prevention of crime, and the latest discovery that they have their tacit consent to its prevalence can only be true in a Pickwickian sense.

969. The *Telegraph* observes that the ever-increasing number of dakaities in the Presidency, specially in the eastern districts, has assumed the regrettable proportions of a huge public scandal; and it has repeatedly urged on the Government the imperative necessity of doing something adequate to afford protection to the people. It will never do to ignore the necessity on the plea of their being political crimes, or on the inability of the police to put a stop to them. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce

BENGALUR,
12th Sep. 1913.

TELEGRAPH,
6th Sep. 1913.

Dakaities in the Bengal Presidency.

has done well to memorialise the Government on the subject, making suggestions which should not escape the attention of those in authority. The *Englishman* has never been a friend of the Indians and has not supported their interests in contravention of the views and policy of the Government. Still in this matter, the Hare Street journal shares the views entertained by the Indian public. Here is what the *Englishman* says:—"The statistics tabled at a meeting of the Bengal Council a few months ago showed alarming increases in this class of crime within the last few years, though measures to safeguard the people who live in terror in isolated districts appear to have been consistently ignored, if indeed thought of. The letter, a candid picture of the pitiable condition of the panic-stricken and undefended merchants, should, therefore, command the serious attention of the local administration with a view to checking and ultimately stamping out a class of crime the commission of which, it is safe to say, provides an easy livelihood, with remote chances of arrest, for a very large proportion of the ne'er-do-well's of the Province. But in spite of the necessity, the repeated demand for a bigger police force has met with no response whatever. All that has been done in the interests of jeopardised trade and the safety of the people is that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of an extensive river police force to patrol the rivers of the jute districts. But even this scheme has not been given effect to. There can be no doubt that the time has come when the rural police system should be thoroughly overhauled, and these voices crying in the wilderness subdued and reassured. No objection can be taken to the Chamber's suggestions, except to the one relative to the judicial sanctioning of gun licenses." It is thus apparent that the present attitude of the Government towards dakaities does not commend itself to the *Englishman*, as it does not to any section of the Indian community. The suggestions made by the Chamber are also such as deserve the serious consideration of the Governor in Council. The exception taken by the *Englishman* to the judicial sanctioning of gun licenses is but natural and need not be taken seriously. But when the Government will not afford adequate relief, it is but just that it should at least permit the people to defend themselves and protect their property. And to do this they must have weapons to resist the robbers.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Sep. 1913.

970. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the result of what is known as the Azamgarh murder case appears to add another to the painfully long list of cases in which a number of men are sent to the gallows on no better evidence than the evidence of the inevitable approver. It would appear that five persons were charged with the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, planter of Azamgarh, who was hacked to death while sleeping. The tragedy took place last June, and one of the accused turned approver. The Sessions Judge found three of the accused guilty, and sentenced Damber to death and Raghunath and Bakshi to transportation for life. Gope and Raghunath were acquitted. The paper only hopes that the petition of mercy which the condemned prisoners are likely to send up will meet with a better fate than those of the unfortunate victims of the Sitapur case, and that the world will be spared a repetition of the unseemly and humanity-shocking sight of a responsible ruler pleading "departmental rule first and human life afterwards."

(d)—Education.

INDIAN WORLD,
3rd Sep. 1913.

971. The *Indian World* wishes to know what the present Director of Public Instruction with his "cosmopolitan" knowledge and experience is doing in Bengal. The great problems of primary and secondary education have presented themselves in a new form and with a pressing urgency and importance. Education is a subject in which the whole community is vitally

interested, but things are managed with the utmost secrecy, and the only ray to illumine the dark chamber of the Government workshop is the official reply to a question in the Council. The Government of the United Provinces have appointed a conference to go through the whole question of primary education. There is not a whisper about it in this Province. This distrust of the people cannot but breed distrust in the Government. The talk about co-operation between the rulers and the ruled becomes nothing better than moonshine. If the Government will not willingly take the people into confidence, the people ought not to sit idle with folded hands. The Indian members of the Legislative Council ought to press for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to advise and assist the Government in educational matters.

972. The *Telegraph* remarks that there is a rumour in certain quarters that the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan is the prospective Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. On the other hand, it is also suggested by some that Sir Ashutosh Mukharji would be given another term. The *Indian Daily News*, however, says that neither of these rumours has received confirmation from the Senate House. The remarks made by our contemporary on the question would possibly be read with interest and are therefore quoted:—
 "Meantime, judging from the tone of the latest attack on the University, we should think that the following will be somewhere about the few programme Vice-Chancellor, *ex-officio*, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department; Rector, *ex-officio*, the Commissioner of Police; Registrar, the Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas; Sub-Registrar, Mr. Hume; Fellows, *ex-officio*, the Deputy Commissioners of Police, Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Frizoni; Inspectors of Colleges, Professors Mazar-ul Haq and Lal Mohun Guha. That programme will give us a University with sound political principles and settle the question of the officializing of the University once for all."

TELEGRAPH,
6th Sep. 1913.

973. The *Statesman* has lent its hospitable columns to a rather scurrilous attack on the Calcutta University, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The ball was set rolling by a correspondence over the signature of one calling himself "Oxford." The burden of his song is, it will be seen, that as the Calcutta University's ways and means in every conceivable department have been characterised by jobbery, ineptitude, high-handedness, and what not, there ought to be a Commission of Inquiry into its present policy and administration. The correspondence has been followed by a number of others, some *pro* and some *con*. Now the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* itself has never been sparing in its criticism of some of the methods of the University as well as the results of those methods. It would have therefore gladly associated itself with his suggestions, had the writer insisted on the Commission to inquire into the disastrous effects of the University examinations on the health of our rising generation, as well as on its tendency to officialization. But no, the writer, avoiding these sore plague-spots, sniffs out others which seem to be the outcome of a disordered fancy and which taint his whole correspondence with suspicion of personal spite or jealousy. There can be no credit for sincerity or seriousness in an attack on methods which are the outcome, not of the present administration but of the Universities Act thrust on an unwilling people by Lord Curzon, masquerading in the guise of the Educational Reformer. If the present administration of the Calcutta University is to blame for anything, it is for a too loyal following of the spirit and letter of that reactionary piece of legislation. The charge in paragraph 4 of the letter, it will further be seen, has been most successfully met by the letter of rejoinder addressed to the *Statesman* of the 7th instant, by its correspondent "Allahabad." By the bye, although "Oxford" has hidden his limbs under the comfortable cloak of anonymity, there are some unmistakable internal evidences, or cloven feet as they call it, pointing to his identity. From paragraph 4 of the letter it would appear (a) that he is a non-Indian Government Educational servant, perhaps grown a bit sour owing to baffled hopes and old age, (b) that he had to "face rebuffs" for attempting "to take an active part in University matters," perhaps rendered the more irritating for coming from an Indian who knows well how to hold his own. From paragraph 5 also it would seem he is very eager to give the University a "wholtime, highly qualified controlling officer."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
8th Sep. 1913.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Sep. 1913.

974. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that on the 25th June last, Mr. Beatson-Bell, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, happened to be present at the prize distribution of the Madaripur High English School, the students availing themselves of this opportunity to garland him. Here is the charming reply he gave them:—

"Stop. I do not wish to hear you. I have not come here to be garlanded by dakaitis."

But were they dakaitis? It shall presently be seen. In reply to an interpellation on the subject, it was stated:—

"The Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of Government, has made special enquiries into the condition of the school. It has been ascertained that within the last few months, 4 boys have been expelled, 3 left of their own accord under suspicious circumstances, and 4 were arrested on a charge of complicity in dakaiti."

So, because 4 students were expelled from the school, 3 left it of their own accord, and 4 were arrested on a charge of complicity in a dakaiti case, therefore, Mr. Beatson-Bell thought himself justified in characterising all the students, numbering more than 400, as dakaitis! It is by such rude conduct that many officials make British rule intensely unpopular in this country. Courtesy costs nothing; but, in their opinion, the Indians do not deserve even this costless thing at their hands. It is a pity that, instead of being censured, Mr. Beatson Bell was sought to be defended by the Government.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
9th Sep. 1913.

975. The *Indian Empire* observes that it is nearly three months since the public examination of Matriculation and Secondary courses have taken place, and the pass results thereon have been published. But the names of the scholarship-holders have not as yet seen the light. There are scores of poor boys whose sole mainstay for further prosecution of studies is their scholarships; so the non-publication of their names has cast a gloom over them. They are in a fix as to what to do. The paper does not know who is responsible for this inexplicable delay. A new broom sweeps clean, so with the advent of Mr. Hornell as head of the Education Department, justice should have been done to Bengal by better and speedier disposal of duties by his subordinates.

976. The *Bengalee* observes that the creation of a separate Secretariat department makes for educational efficiency in the country is an idea beyond its comprehension. To over-govern education will inevitably have a tendency to stifle it. The requirement of education is not to multiply authorities at the top, but to provide sound teaching amidst suitable conditions. The big sum that will be spent in maintaining a Secretariat department can be far better utilised in securing village *gurus* of a sounder calibre. To leave the village boy to the mercy of little learning and to spend lavishly on Secretary, Under-Secretary, and Deputy Secretary of Education is to starve the cornfield and sprinkle water upon sands. The Educational Service possesses the least attraction for indigenous talent. The school-master is as poor as a church mouse. He has no standing in society for the unremunerative character of his vocation. To blink these facts and to seek to improve education by assigning it a place in the Secretariat is to put the beggar who requires a penny for his morning meal on horseback. This "considerable development of the educational policy of Bengal" signalled by new comets in the sky is calculated to fill the whole country with alarm. Has this new department been necessitated by the decision to relieve the University of its control over secondary schools? Is the School Final then a *fait accompli*? This announcement of a new Education Department will intensify the popular anxiety for the educational future of the country.

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PATRIKA,
12th Sep. 1913.

977. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"They come, they come, still they come. The Educational Department in Bengal is already groaning under the weight of highly-paid educational officers. And another is going to be added to the list in the shape of an Educational Secretary, who will, we believe, be paid something like Rs. 2,000 per month. The General Department now looks after educational matters, and with the help of a Director, Assistant Director, and a host of

Ibid.

Inspectors, is quite competent to do this duty. But no; a separate department must be created and placed under a separate officer in the name of the development of education in Bengal. It is not clear how the creation of this department will develop education, but it is quite clear that it will entail an additional cost on the tax-payers. The department, the *Englishman* says, will come into being in the course of the current month and be controlled by Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S."

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

978. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"The action of the Government in appointing Babu Kailas Chandra Bhattacharji, late Principal, Chittagong College, instead of Mr. Rankin, District Magistrate, as Chairman of the Comilla Municipality, it is needless to say, will give very poor satisfaction to the rate-payers of Comilla. The reader may remember how this Municipal Chairman election imbroglio arose. The majority of the Municipal Commissioners, for reasons well known to the citizens of Comilla, failed to elect a Chairman from among themselves, and so recommended the nomination of the District Magistrate to the Government. The rate-payers severely condemned this unpatriotic conduct of these so-called representatives and approached the Government with the prayer only not to sanction the recommendation of the Commissioners but to restore to them the right of electing their Chairman. And what the paternal Government does is to reject the suggestions of both the rate-payers and the Commissioners and thrust a man on the Municipality whom neither of them wanted! This must be the inevitable result, when the representatives of the people fail to do their duty."

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(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

979. The *Bengalee* has been requested to bring to the notice of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities certain grievances of a serious nature which are causing much inconvenience to upper class passengers travelling to and from Faridpur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. In the composition of the branch trains between Rajbari and Faridpur there is only one composite carriage containing one first class and two second class compartments, without, however, any water-closet attached to any of them. The branch trains cover a journey of over one and a half hours each way, and the absence of such necessities in these trains is a serious inconvenience to the first and second class passengers, whose number on the line is by no means small. In case of passengers coming from Calcutta to Faridpur, who mostly prefer the night mail train which leaves Sealdah at 9-36 standard time, the difficulties experienced by these upper class passengers are simply intolerable. The mail train discharges its Faridpur passengers at Rajbari at 4 o'clock in the morning, when they have to shift themselves to the branch train which awaits them at one end of the platform, and which does not generally start for Faridpur until after 40 to 45 minutes of the arrival of the mail. And this is exactly the time when most people would feel the necessity of washing themselves; but as the first and second class composite carriage in the branch train contains no such accommodation, the serious inconveniences to which these upper class passengers are subjected may easily be conceived. The Rajbari waiting-room also does not afford them any relief as its necessary arrangements are most miserable and unsatisfactory. The real remedy lies in providing the first and second class carriage in the branch trains with water-closets attached to it. The paper is informed that such an arrangement was some time ago allowed in the composition of the branch trains, and it wonders how and why it came to be discontinued, and draws the attention of the District Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to this serious inconvenience of the people, and it has no doubt it will be promptly removed. There is another and a much larger question involving serious

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inconveniences to all sorts of traffic at Rajbari. Rajbari is practically the terminal station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and its importance cannot be overestimated; but its arrangements whether as regards waiting-rooms or platform are most wretched and in no way differ very much from an ordinary wayside station. The single small platform this important station commands and the numberless trains it has to pass on the main and the branch lines, as well as to the several ghats, form a source of constant danger and inconvenience which should not be overlooked. There certainly ought to be at least two platforms at this station, where instances of a train not coming to the platform but discharging its passengers from a central line or siding in front of the station are not at all uncommon. The risk and difficulties particularly to women, children, and old men in such cases may easily be imagined, and the journal feels constrained to say that such an arrangement does not reflect much credit on the administration, and earnestly invites the attention of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to this unsatisfactory state of things and ventures to express the hope that Rajbari will soon be provided with an up and a down platform, as well as with decent waiting-rooms for all classes of passengers.

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PATRIKA,
10th Sep. 1913.

980. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that quite a storm has been raging,

Murder of Miss Murphy in a
railway train

and rightly enough, over the foul murder of a European girl, a Miss Murphy, in a railway train between Gorakhpur and Lucknow. It recalls the horrible murder of Miss Stephen in the Punjab a few years back. The European community is naturally very excited over it, and, as a result, some more drastic measures with a view to the prevention of such accidents may be mooted and pressed before the Railway Conference which is to sit ere long at Simla. The paper hopes the opportunity will be taken by Indian leaders and public bodies to lay before the Conference the claims of protection to which the Indian female passengers are specially entitled. For, in the first place, Indian women, partly being less physically fit to defend themselves against any violent attacks, and partly owing to the indifference with which their interests are generally treated by the Railway authorities, are more exposed to such foul attacks than the European woman. Comparative statistics for the last 10 years showing the numbers of Indian and European victims of the softer sex to such crimes will amply bear out this statement. In the second place, European female passengers already enjoy sufficient protection, and the fact that a crime like the present can still be perpetrated points more to the crafty rascality of the perpetrator than to any lack of protective measures on the part of the Railway authorities, so far at least as the European females are concerned. Already they have the benefit of a special guard and an *ayah* to look to their safety and comfort during journeys. But what have their Indian sisters got specially for their protection? After the notorious Talijhary outrage on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, in which the villain wounded and robbed the victim—an Indian lady—after throwing away bodily her three children one by one on the railway line, a very large number of respectable gentlemen of the station on the loop line memorialised the Railway Board, asking for protection against a repetition of such crimes and forwarding their own quatum of practical suggestions. But it was never even noticed by the Board. This is, therefore, the proper time when the claims of the Indian female passengers to special protection during a railway journey ought to be pressed on the authorities by the Indian public.

AMRITA BASAR,
PATRIKA,
11th Sep. 1913.

981. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"We confess we cannot congratulate Government on the wisdom of its decision (as

Enquiries into railway acci-
dents.

communicated by Sir T. Wynne in reply to the question of Sir Fuzlebhoy Currimbhoy at the last meeting of the Imperial Council) not to associate the non-official public with railway officers in enquiries into railway accidents. And the fact, as stated by Sir Thomas, that railway officers conduct such enquiries after reporting to the local executive, no whit detracts from the unwisdom of the policy. It is the non-official public, and especially the Indian section of it, that are almost always the victims of the accidents, and no one can help the enquiry as much as those who are of them. Such answers not only presuppose an infallibility of the railway officers—who are generally Europeans—but also

an unwholesome and unreasoning dread of the non-official public that is inexplicable. To take a concrete case. In the recent railway disaster at Panchra the vast majority of the victims were Indians. The scene of the accident is close to a number of Indian villages. It is freely rumoured, moreover, that the number of victims of the accident was much more than that given out by the authorities (vil., 24). It is also said that some of the neighbouring villagers had noticed the dangerous condition of the bridge and actually warned the driver and the guard of the unfortunate train, but that they heeded it not. These being the circumstances, does not common sense tell us that the purposes of such enquiries will be greatly facilitated by associating some prominent non-official Indian gentlemen with the enquiry? Whether the above rumours have any foundation or not, a body so constituted will be better able to ascertain it—which is undoubtedly the objective of the enquiry—than a committee of even the most brilliant European railway officials. On the other hand, the decision of an enquiry into such a circumstance, if conducted purely by officials with closed doors, will not, for obvious reasons, command half the confidence of a mixed committee composed of both officials and non-officials. In the interests of the railway companies themselves, non-official elements should be included in such inquiries."

(h)—General.

982. The *Telegraph* is sorry to learn of the illness of the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon and the Hon'ble Mr. Samman at the same time. Here is another reason why the Government of India should reconsider their mandate about the Governor's stay at Dacca during the height of the rainy season. The illness of such high officials as the gentlemen named is to be regretted, not merely on the score of personal discomfort and inconvenience, but also for the public loss it entails. The paper not only wishes them a speedy recovery, but hopes that the question of the Government's stay at Dacca may be reconsidered in this light.

TELEGRAPH.
6th Sep. 1913.

983. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that in reply to the interpellation from the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji regarding the Midnapore partition, the Hon'ble Mr. Samman intimated, among other things, that 15th of September is the last day for the submission of the opinions of the people of the district. Now, considering that the people of Midnapore, at least of the greater portion of it, are distracted by the terrible devastations of the flood, it will be very hard on them if this exact moment is chosen to compel them to hurry through their representations on a matter of vital and permanent interest to them. The paper's Midnapore correspondent has just written to say that the whole district is simply staggered by this intelligence, and quite naturally. The people should at least be enabled first to emerge from the throes of the present calamity. Again, the courts and offices are going to close for the *Puja* vacation in another three weeks or so. The paper therefore humbly suggests that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to put off the date till the end of the *Puja* vacation. By adopting this course the Government, while suffering no harm or inconvenience, will be showing to the victims of an unfortunate calamity a sympathetic consideration to which they are fully entitled.

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PATRIKA,
6th Sep. 1913.

984. The *Bengalee* writes that to make the life and property of the people secure is the first duty of a Government. And a Governor like Lord Carmichael cannot be oblivious of this primary duty of the State. His Excellency since he set his foot on the soil of India has shown an almost unprecedented readiness to mix with the popular leaders and act upon their well-considered suggestions. Whatever opposition prejudice might raise, His Excellency is the last man to be deterred by it from affording the necessary redress of any well-founded popular grievance. Whenever there has been a proposal to grant gun-licenses to the people in view of the daily increasing dakaities in the country, the Anglo-Indian extremists have held upon their arms in horror. Even the other day the *Englishman* in pooh-poohing the

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suggestions of the Hon'ble Ray Sita Nath Ray Bahadur opined "It were better to keep arms from the people." But the courage which is an essential quality of the true statesman is always a proof against such hysteric fear. His Excellency, from the report of the Bengal Police administration, has arrived at the following decision on the matter of granting gun-licenses to the people:—

"In the opinion of His Excellency in Council, attempts should be made to secure the active assistance of those living in rural areas by strengthening their hands and placing them in a position to be able to withstand the attacks of dakaits. With this object in view, Government are prepared to give licenses freely to rich merchants and others who have large interests in the mufassal, on the condition that they employ pensioned up-country sepoy, who are not only trained in the use of arms but are also likely to offer a brave front to dakaits."

The paper congratulates His Excellency in Council on this wise decision, and hopes that this earnest of their trust in the people will be followed by more liberal and comprehensive measures of protection from the designs of the criminally inclined section.

BENGALUR,
13th Sep. 1913.

985. The *Bengalee* observes that the well-worded resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the British Indians held at Durban on the 8th instant under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress will give the people an

The harsh working of the Immigrants Regulation Act.

accurate idea of the harshness of the Immigrants Regulation Act. Its working will result, as the resolutions puts it, in the elimination of the domiciled community from South Africa. Considering the hardship that such a contingency will entail on Indians in South Africa, all India should rise as one man against this monstrous piece of legislation. Bombay has already taken the lead, and other provinces also should lose no time in giving expression to the deep sense of wrong and humiliation which the unthinkable disabilities of the South African Indians have produced throughout the length and breadth of India. The resolution runs thus:—"This meeting strongly protests against the harsh working of the Immigrants Regulation Act which, contrary to promises repeatedly given, declares in effect 50 per cent. of the Indians already domiciled as prohibited immigrants, puts those possessing certificates of domicile and who could enter the country without difficulty under the old Act to unnecessary trouble and expense, and demands a deposit of £26 from prohibited persons desiring to appeal against the orders of a measure which acts oppressively on persons already domiciled and has been the means of sending back to India rightfully domiciled people, but temporarily absent and wanting in deposit money. In the opinion of the meeting this procedure deprives the Indian community of their vested rights and inaugurates a slow but sure process of eliminating the domiciled community from the country. The meeting fervently appeals to the Imperial Government in England and the Government of India, and also to the British and Indian public and Press to do their utmost to protect the Indians against this un-British, despotic piece of legislation, and advises the Crown to veto the measure within twelve months of its promulgation."

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986. The *Bengalee* writes:—"India will no doubt rejoice over the news that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has decided to visit our country. It has now become

The visit of the Prince of Wales.

a well-established practice of the Royal House to send the heir-apparent to India to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the people over whom he would afterwards wield the sceptre. We hope by the time His Royal Highness will grace the land with his presence, flood and famine will have left it to allow of a magnificent reception."

III.—LEGISLATION.

987. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* offers its sincere congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Ray for the unique victory won by him in the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. He proposed a resolution for the appointment of a Council Committee for the purpose of "assisting" the

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the Bengal Legislative Council.

Government in the application of all monies allotted for the purpose of sanitation in this Presidency. The Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda opposed its acceptance in a fatuous and inconsequential speech, and Lord Carmichael had registered both his votes in opposition to the resolution. But when the division was taken, it was found that the "ayes" had it, the Government benches registering one vote less than the supporters of the Hon'ble Mr. Ray. Two things come out in prominent relief in connection with this resolution—the more important one being Lord Carmichael's vote. He had not only given his ordinary but also his casting vote against the resolution. No President of a public meeting, far less of any Legislative Council, can, or is called upon to, give his casting vote on any question unless there is a "tie." Lord Carmichael's vote has, therefore, an air of comedy about it. Besides, the paper does not understand why in such a matter of great public concern, where the Government stand to lose nothing, the Governor should come forward to oppose popular wishes for the mere fun of the thing. Mr. Ray wanted nothing more than a mere committee to "assist" the Government. Why? Is not the Government even prepared to accept the assistance of the non-official members of the Council in harmless and innocuous matters like this? The other matter is the spirit of exclusiveness which inspired the form of the resolution. The Hon'ble Messrs. Radha Charan Pal and Ananda Chandra Ray were no doubt right in suggesting that the committee proposed by Mr. Ray should not be confined to the members of the Council only. Everybody knows that in Bengal some of the ablest men are not now in the Council, and not to avail the services of these men when their services can easily be secured, reads like a conundrum.

988. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the whole set of questions asked by non-official members at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on the 2nd September has not yet been published; but the list seems to have been a heavy one. The majority of them were not calculated to rouse any public interest; but the few, which were of an important nature, were disposed of in the usual manner. For instance, Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Raja Khushalpal's question regarding the creation of a Local Self-Government in each Province, said:—"The Local Governments consulted were not in favour of the proposal, which was also not recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The Government of India do not propose to take any action in the matter." So while the Americans are seriously contemplating the question of the independence of the Filipinos, the Indians, who are more educated, more enlightened, and what is more, who have been under British rule for over 175 years and are deeply attached to it, are not yet fit for even "Local Self-Government!" The answer will certainly not promote contentment among the people.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

989. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that from the latest accounts of the situation at Contai, it seems the people there have incurred the special displeasure of the cruel fates. In some parts that had just emerged from the flood-water and been replanted with seedlings, the flood has come again and destroyed the seedlings. This is, by the bye, reported to be the case with parts of Tarkeswar also, while the water in the bulk of the flooded tracts (at Contai) is still from 4 to 8 feet deep. So that by the time it subsides, the season for transplantation will be absolutely over, and the distress of the sufferers will be much acuter than that of the people of the other flooded areas of the Province. The paper hopes the authorities are alive to these terrible facts and will modify their policy and measures accordingly.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

990. The *Bengalee* remarks that the opening of the *swadeshi mela* by His Excellency the Governor was a brilliant function. The wealth, the culture, and intelligence of Calcutta mustered strong. The speech of His Excellency was in every sense

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worthy of the occasion. He declared that "*Swadeshim* is a very practical form of patriotism, and if successful, must not only benefit the people of the country where it is practised, but all who are in any way brought in touch with it." This is a noble vindication of *swadeshim*, coming from the head of the Government, which, the paper hopes, will remove even the last semblance of a stigma which may be supposed to attach to it. *Swadeshim* is no longer a word of evil omen. In the opinion of the ruler of the Province it embalms a noble ideal of patriotic duty. His Excellency urged the encouragement of small industries. In Japan it is the cottage industries which engage a large amount of capital and provide labour for a large number of people. There is no reason why this practice should not be followed in Bengal. The conditions of Bengal and of Japan are similar in one important respect, viz., in the ample provision of cheap labour. Perhaps there is more capital employed in Japan than in Bengal in the development of the small industries. But if in Bengal these industries be successful and pay a reasonable dividend, they will attract capital to them which will necessarily enlarge their field. In the course of his speech His Excellency referred to the money-lending business in this country and how it absorbs a large part of capital which might be profitably employed in the development of the industries. The truth is, the interest on loans is higher than the profits of capital invested in the industries. It is an unfortunate state of things, but it is dependent on economic conditions which are governed by principles over which human institutions have little influence. If the capital of the country becomes large and is readily available for money-lending purposes, the interest must necessarily go down by reason of competition. The paper has no doubt that the Co-operative Credit Banks which are being established all over the country will help to keep down the rate of interest and determine the flow of capital into channels profitable to the investor and beneficial to the country. Things are steadily moving in Bengal in a direction which must lead to the reduction of interest on money-lending, and the money thus released will necessarily be invested in the industries.

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991. The *Bengalee* remarks that Mr. Saiyid Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary, All-India Moslem League, and Mr. Muhammad Ali, Editor, *Comrade*, have suddenly left for England "to explain the Indian Moslems' point of view and the salient features of the true

Departure of Saiyid Wazir Hasan and Muhammad Ali for England.

Moslem situation in India and abroad to His Majesty's Ministers, members of Parliament, and other influential men in Great Britain, as well as to the British at large." The news has a significance to us all its own. The paper does not feel called upon to pronounce on the wisdom or otherwise of this particular line of action just at present. With Sir John Hewett freshly appealing to the British democracy to believe the man on the spot, and Mr. Montagu expressing his desire to give a *carte blanche* to the Indian Civil Service, the voyage may not lead to any tangible result. But Orientals are not given to worrying about the result. To them it is given only to work, and the rest lies in the lap of the gods. Besides, what else could they do? When Sir James Meston could not see his way to meet their wishes in the matter of the Cawnpore mosque, the only alternative left was to carry the appeal overseas and have the satisfaction of doing all that was in their power to do. But it is not the probable success or failure of this mission with which we are here concerned. The journal congratulates its Moslem brethren on their seeking to bring their political activity into line with that of their Hindu fellow-countrymen. Hitherto the Hindus alone have carried on a strenuous and resourceful political agitation—the Hindus alone have not held back and shirked their duty, though the illustrious men on the spot have always kept on looking askance at their doings and sometimes even furrowed their brows in frowns. That Moslems also should take a leaf out of the book of their elders in the field is a significant sign of the times which ought not to be lost on those who are watching the political progress of our country. For the last six months the Anglo-Indian extremists have left no stone unturned to warn the Moslems against Hindu methods and ideals. A writer in the *Times* went so far as to liken the growing desire of *rapprochement* on the part of the Hindus as the invitation of the spider to the fly. They have even held out overt threats of depriving them of the special favour with which they are said to have been so long treated by the Government. But whatever Anglo-India may have proposed, God has chosen to dispose otherwise. The

Muhammadans are imitating their Hindu fellow-countrymen. And this imitation of the methods of one can be safely taken as a proof positive of the bridging of the gulf which has so long gaped wide between the two great Indian communities. Nor is India building on this one isolated political action of the community, which may be explained away as something not of any abiding import. Of late proofs have been pouring in from all quarters that the two great communities are drawing together with an unexpected pace. Barring small bickerings here and there, the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans have of late been very cordial. Even in the Punjab they have buried the hatchet and made friends with each other. Every prominent Muhammadan from His Highness the Aga Khan downwards has made Hindu-Muhammadan *entente* the keynote of his public utterances. The message of brotherhood between the two communities has been preached from many a Muhammadan platform. This has of late been the burden of all Muhammadan songs. Neither have the two rising Muhammadan leaders who have already captured the heart of young Moslem by their brilliant talents and single-minded devotion to the country failed to take note of this music of the hour. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press they are reported to have expressed, among others, the following sentiments:—
 "We firmly believe that the progress and well-being of Mussalmans are bound up with the progress and well-being of the country in which they live. The present carries in its womb hopes and fears common to every community in India, and we shall be failing in our duty, not only as Indians but as Mussalmans also, if we do not strive during our sojourn in England to convert our fears into hopes, and to materialize the hopes which we share with all our fellow-countrymen. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is also in England at the present moment, and we hope to secure his sympathy and co-operation." Yes, the country should try to progress as a whole. In the progress of the whole is the progress of the parts. Indians are all Indians first and Hindus and Muhammadans afterwards. In worshipping the common motherland lies our salvation. For the present this country is their common Mecca. This new-born sense that united they rise is an invaluable asset, and in its deepening and strengthening rests the hope of the future.

992. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in spite of the earnest protests of the whole Indian nation and a considerable number of influential Englishmen, the position of the Indians

Indians in England.

in South Africa is not a whit better than before. On the other hand, the feeling between the white and coloured races is getting more and more bitter. The Indians are no doubt the subjects of Great Britain; but the British Government is quite helpless in the matter. The Boers are rather rough customers. Though vanquished afterwards, yet they had made almost every British home desolate. So, no Ministry, Liberal or Tory, would care to tread on the tail of the cobra for the sake of 50 or 60 thousand Indian labourers who have settled in South Africa. Thus, the Boer Government has everything in its own way, and possibly the Indians, in due course, will be expelled, bag and baggage, from the Transvaal. And yet it was the protection of these self-same Indians from Boer ill-treatment that was one of the pleas put forth by the Jingoists for the Boer war. But is it possible that another Transvaal is going to be created in England itself? Judging from Mr. Gokhale's speech at a meeting of the London Indian Association held at the Caxton Hall in the beginning of August last, some such attempts, it is feared, are being seriously made in England. Having reviewed the position of Indian students in the British Isles, Mr. Gokhale said that it had steadily grown more and more difficult until at last a point had been reached at which, unless active steps were taken to place behind them the whole strength of the Indian community, they might find their position impossible. What seems to have happened is this. At one time the Indians were treated with more or less cordial welcome by the British people, generally speaking. But, said Mr. Gokhale, this had changed to bare tolerance in the case of many, and even to positive dislike in the case of not a few. And why was this? Mr. Gokhale thought that "the main cause was that racial colour prejudice was on the increase, this being due directly to the new school of Imperialism which looked upon the world as made for the white races and upon other races as their

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footstools; partly to the greater share which the self-governing dominions were acquiring in the shaping of Imperial policy; and partly to the influence of officials retired from the Indian service. Mr. Ghokhale has correctly fingered some of the real causes of the animosity that is being manifested against the Indians in England. So long as they held a subordinate position they were received in a patronizing spirit; but now that they threaten to become rivals of the ruling race in the higher branches of the public service in India, the patronizing spirit is metamorphosed into resentment. This feeling, again, has been aggravated by the cry of anarchism raised in this country by Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials, and spread malignantly throughout the United Kingdom by the entire Tory Press headed by the *Times*. The average Englishman has thus begun to look upon an educated Indian youth not only as an encroacher on his rights to govern India, but also as an enemy to British rule in India. And no wonder that he thinks he is perfectly justified in treating an Indian as a dangerous interloper who deserves no mercy at his hands. The problem must be faced and matters set right in the interests of both the nations; for, as their fates are bound up together, the one cannot do without the other. The permanency of British rule in India rests on the love and affection of its people, and anything calculated to create an opposite feeling must be steered clear of. But is it necessary to point out how enormous must be the mischief resulting from many young Indian residents in England carrying back with them a sense of bitterness from having encountered humiliation and injustice? If the people of India had complaints against the treatment of an average Anglo-Indian, they always entertained a very high opinion of the superior culture and enlightenment of Englishmen at home. It should thus be a matter for serious thought to the responsible rulers of the Empire were anything like the existing Transvaal trouble to occur in England. Two things should be remembered. It is too late in the day to prevent Indians from going to England either for their education or material advancement. Secondly, these Indians, as a rule, are educated men and not indentured labourers. They can thus hold their own in a racial fight in England more successfully and tenaciously than their poorer and more uneducated brethren have been able to do in Boerland, specially as not only the whole of India, but the more liberal section of the British nation itself, would be on their side. Besides, the British Government would be compelled to protect the Indians in England from the bitterness of prejudiced Englishmen; for, it would not be able to plead any helplessness, as England, unlike the Transvaal, is under its direct control. The evil thus must be nipped in the bud before it grows further and assumes formidable proportions. Here is, however, a way out of the difficulty. At present young Indians have no help but to go to England for their general or technical and industrial education, or for appearing as candidates for the Indian Civil Service and other Imperial Service examinations. But if India is provided fully with her own educational equipment, and simultaneous competitive examinations for the recruitment of Civil and other services are held both in England and India, a good many Indians will have simply no occasion to proceed to England and stay there for any length of time.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,

The 15th September 1913.